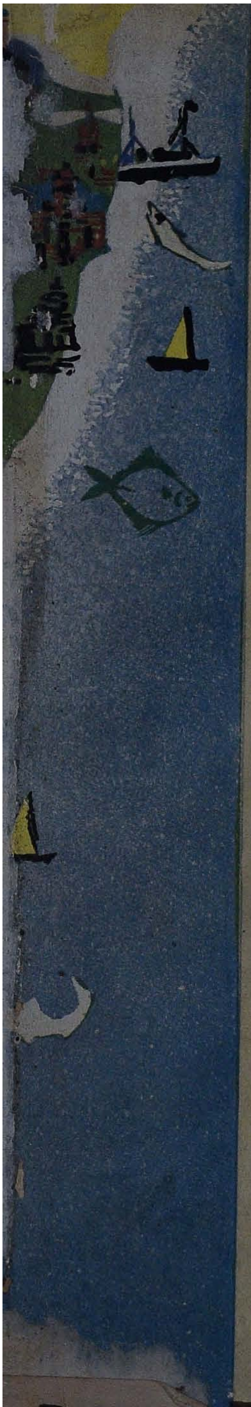

MADRAS
IN MAPS & PICTURES

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

सत्यमेव जयते

AHB
884

PUBLISHED BY
THE DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION & PUBLICITY
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

MADRAS
IN
MAPS AND PICTURES

REVISED AND ENLARGED
SECOND EDITION
1955

PUBLISHED BY
THE DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

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Land and the People

MADRAS STATE is one of the twenty-nine States of the Indian Republic.* Bounded on the north by Bombay, Mysore and Andhra States, and flanked by the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea on the east and west, the Travancore-Cochin State alone cutting it away from the sea on the south-west, it is situated between 8° and 14° of the northern latitudes and 74° 43′ and 80° 22′ of the eastern longitudes.

It has a total area of 60,362 sq. miles (about 38·5 million acres) and a total population of 35·7 millions according to the census of 1951. The extent of the State constitutes 4·7% of the extent of India and the population 9·8% of the population of India. The State comprises 14 districts including Madras City, the State capital, which is classified as a district for administrative purposes.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The State has three main natural divisions: the west coast region lying between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats; the vast flat country stretching all over south and extending upto the eastern coast line covering the major part of the State; and the mountainous region in the centre and north.

The Western Ghats, a steep and rugged mass of mountains averaging 4,000 ft. in height but rising to 8,000 ft. and above at certain places, run along the whole length of the west coast at a distance varying from 50 to 100 miles from the sea coast. There is only one gap in these ranges, the Palghat gap, about 20 miles wide, which facilitates easy communication between the west coast and the rest of the State.

The Eastern Ghats enter Madras State from Andhra State in the north and runs across the State in a south-westerly direction till it merges with the Nilgiri mountains connected with the Western Ghats.

There are also several isolated blocks of hills in the State, important among them being the Shevaroys in Salem, the Pachamalais and Kollaimalais in Salem and Tiruchirapalli and Javadi hills in North Arcot.

Anaimudi peak (8,837 ft.) in the Anaimalais is the highest mountain in South India, and Doddabetta (8,640 ft.) in the Nilgiris comes next.

Most important among the rivers in the State is the Cauvery which rises in Coorg on the Western Ghats and after flowing through the Mysore plateau drops into the plains of Madras at the falls of Sivasamudram. Various tributaries including the Bhavani from the Nilgiris join it on the way and the river at the end of about 500 miles of journey merges with the Bay of Bengal near Nagapattinam.

Other important rivers in the State are the Ponniar, the Palar, the Vaigai and the Tambraparni, all of which flow from the west to east. On the west coast a number of short rivers flow from the Western Ghats to the Arabian Sea, important among them being the Bharatha Puzha, and the Baliapatam river in Malabar district and Netravathi and the Kulur rivers in South Kanara district.

AREA

As already stated, the total area of the State is 60,362 sq. miles (38,451,627 acres) which is about 4·7% of the extent of India. The land area *per capita* is 1·07 acres in Madras State as against 2·25 acres in all India, 12·64 acres in U.S.A. and 30·46 acres in U.S.S.R.

---

* *'Madras is one of the 28 States of the Indian Republic', so began the first edition of* **'Madras in Maps and Pictures'** *published in August 1952. At that time it had an area of 127,790 sq. miles and a population of 57,016,002 persons. A separate Andhra State consisting of eleven Telugu speaking districts of Madras State came into being on 1st October 1953, having an area of 63,608 sq. miles and a population of 20,507,801 persons. Seven taluks of Bellary district with an area of 3,820 sq. miles and population of 773,712 persons were ceded to Mysore State and the rest of Bellary was merged in the new Andhra State.*

In the political map of India on the next page is shown the position of the composite Madras State (marked red as distinct from yellow for the rest of India), the new Andhra State (red lines) portion of Bellary ceded to Mysore (red dots) and the present Madras State (plain red). In the right hand top corner is shown the position of India in Asia.

INDIA

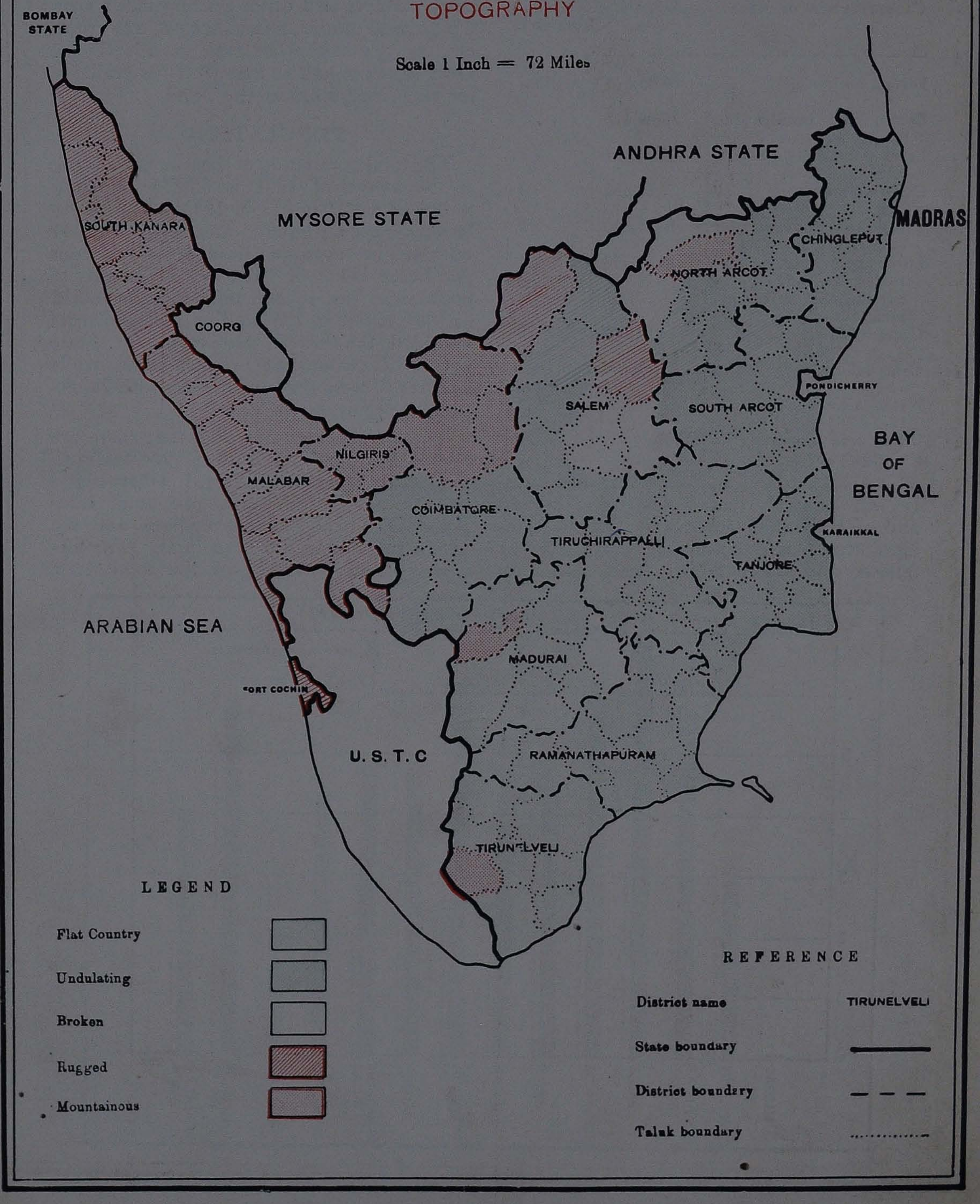
POLITICAL

Scale 1 Inch = 315 Miles

MADRAS STATE

TOPOGRAPHY

Scale 1 Inch = 72 Miles



The table below shows the detailed classification of land area in the State:

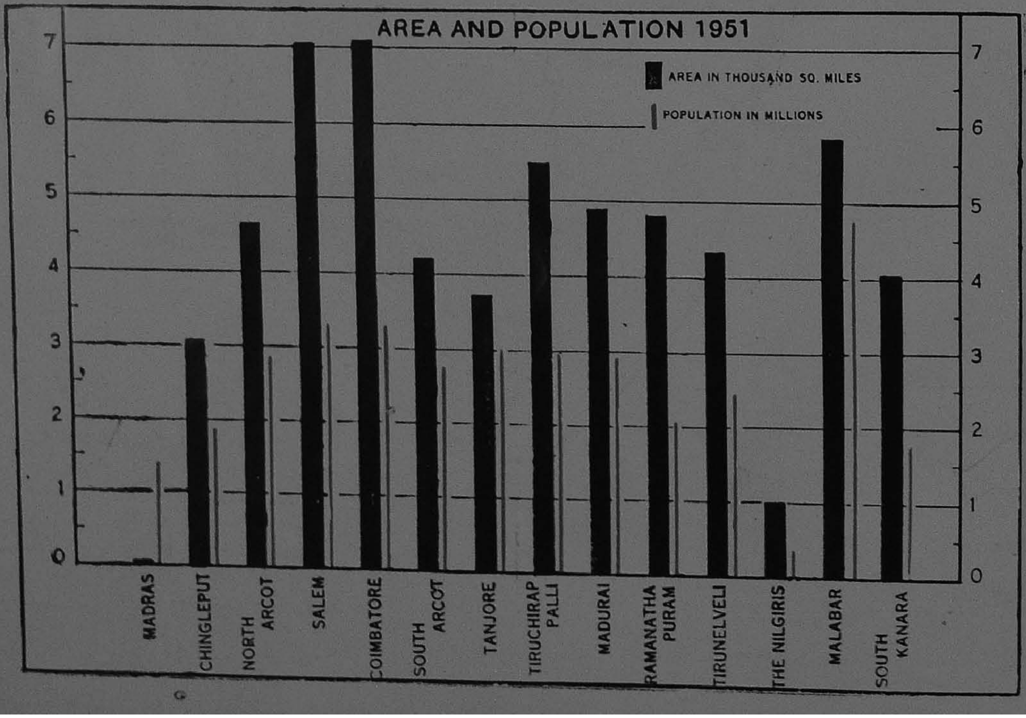
Classification of Area.	Area in acres.	Percentage to total area.
Forests	60,05,574	15·6
Barren and uncultivable land.	28,84,415	7·5
Land put to non-agricultural uses.	35,24,157	9·2
Culturable waste ...	27,25,480	7·1
Permanent pastures and other grazing lands.	11,19,070	2·9
Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in the net area sown.	12,73,758	4·1
Current fallows ...	24,61,060	5·6
Other fallow lands ...	21,46,633	5·6
Net area sown	1,63,11,480	42·4
Total area according to village papers.	3,84,51,627	100·0

It will be seen that Forest area, barren and uncultivable land, land put to non-agricultural uses, culturable waste, current fallows and other fallow land make up about 50·6% of the total area. Only the balance of 49·4% of the total area is available for cultivation and pasture. Of this, permanent pastures and other grazing lands form 2·9%, land under miscellaneous tree crops, etc., 4·1% and the net area sown is 42·4%. Only less than half an acre (0·46) is available for each individual in the State.

POPULATION

The total population of the State according to the census of 1951 is 35,734,489 compared with 30,974,051 in 1941. The population is distributed among 7,434,397 houses, the average number of persons per house being 5. The average density of population per square mile rose from 513 in 1941 to 592 in 1951. The Nilgiri district recorded the lowest density in the State with 317 persons per square mile, while Madras City marked the highest with 28,899 persons per square mile.

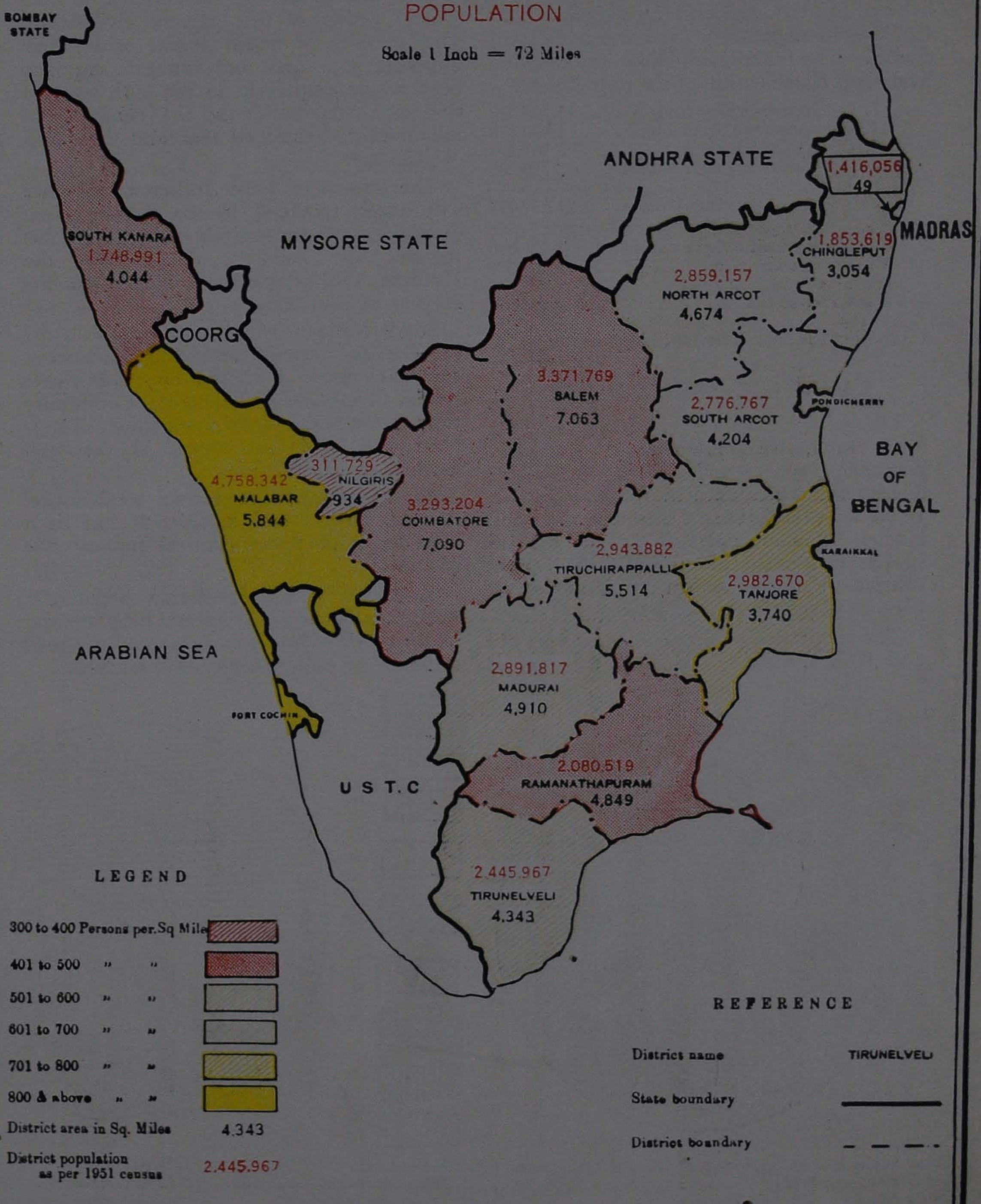
The census also revealed that there are 18,024,245 females and 17,710,244 males in the State. There are 19,491 villages and 293 towns in the State, the total rural population being 27·908 millions and the urban population 7·826 millions. The former constitute 78·1% of the total State



MADRAS STATE

POPULATION

Scale 1 Inch = 72 Miles



population as against 82·7 for all India, and the latter about 21·9 as against 17·3% for all India. Out of the total population, 21·991 millions or 61·54%, it is found, belong to the agricultural classes and 13·744 millions or 38·46% to non-agricultural classes. The table below shows the detailed livelihood classification of the population:

I. Cultivators owning land	... 11,144,000
II. Cultivators not owning land	... 3,939,828
III. Cultivating labourers	... 6,187,179
IV. Non-cultivating land owners	... 719,703
Agricultural classes	... 21,990,710
V. Non-agricultural production	... 4,956,077
VI. Commerce	... 2,698,905
VII. Transport	... 673,103
VIII. Other services ...	... 5,413,694
Non-agricultural classes	... 13,743,779

LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

The principal languages of Madras State are Tamil, Malayalam and Kannada. Kannada is spoken mainly in South Kanara district and Malayalam in Malabar district. In all the other districts Tamil is the main language. Tulu and Konkani are dialects spoken in certain parts of South Kanara district. Urdu is spoken by a section of Muslim population in the State.

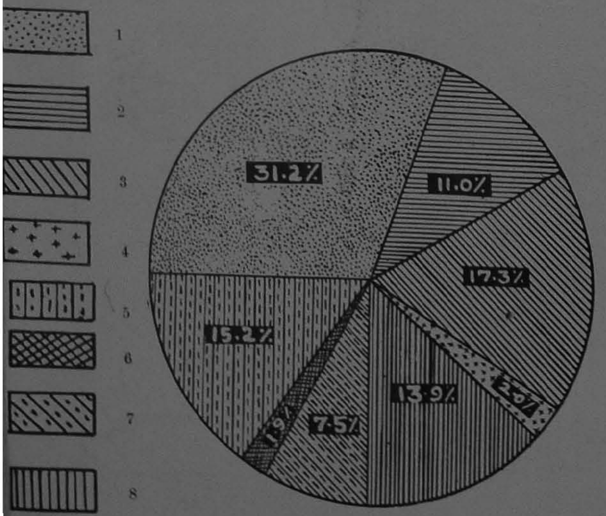
The civilisation of South India is very old and it has been regarded as the seat of ancient Dravidian culture. The treasures of art and architecture in South India with their distinct characteristics are marvels of beauty and standing monuments to the artistic genius of this ancient civilisation. The temples of South India, with their imposing gopurams and exquisite carvings bear ample testimony to the high level of skill and imagination of the people who inhabited and enriched this land thousands of years ago.

The growth of South Indian architecture was largely moulded by the five principal dynasties who successively ruled over this region: the Pallavas, the Cholas, the Pandyas, the Vijayanagara rulers and the Nayaks of Madurai.

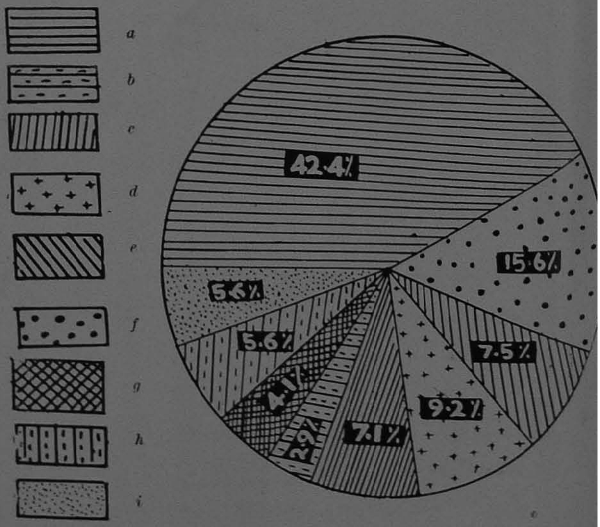
South India is well-known as the home of Carnatic music and Bharatanatyam. Carnatic music is based on an intricate system of melody and timing. Conformity to tradition and maintaining chastity of style form one important aspect of the rich heritage of Carnatic music.

Bharatanatyam is a graceful combination of *nritta*, *nritya* and *natya*. It has been regarded as the purest classical Indian style of dancing.

Kathakali is a dance-drama popular in Malabar. It has a rich gestural language and its own style of heavy make-up and costume, different for each category of characters.



1. Cultivators owning land
2. Cultivators not owning land
3. Cultivating labourers
4. Non-cultivating land owners and other agricultural rent receivers
5. Other services and miscellaneous sources
6. Transport
7. Commerce
8. Non-agricultural production

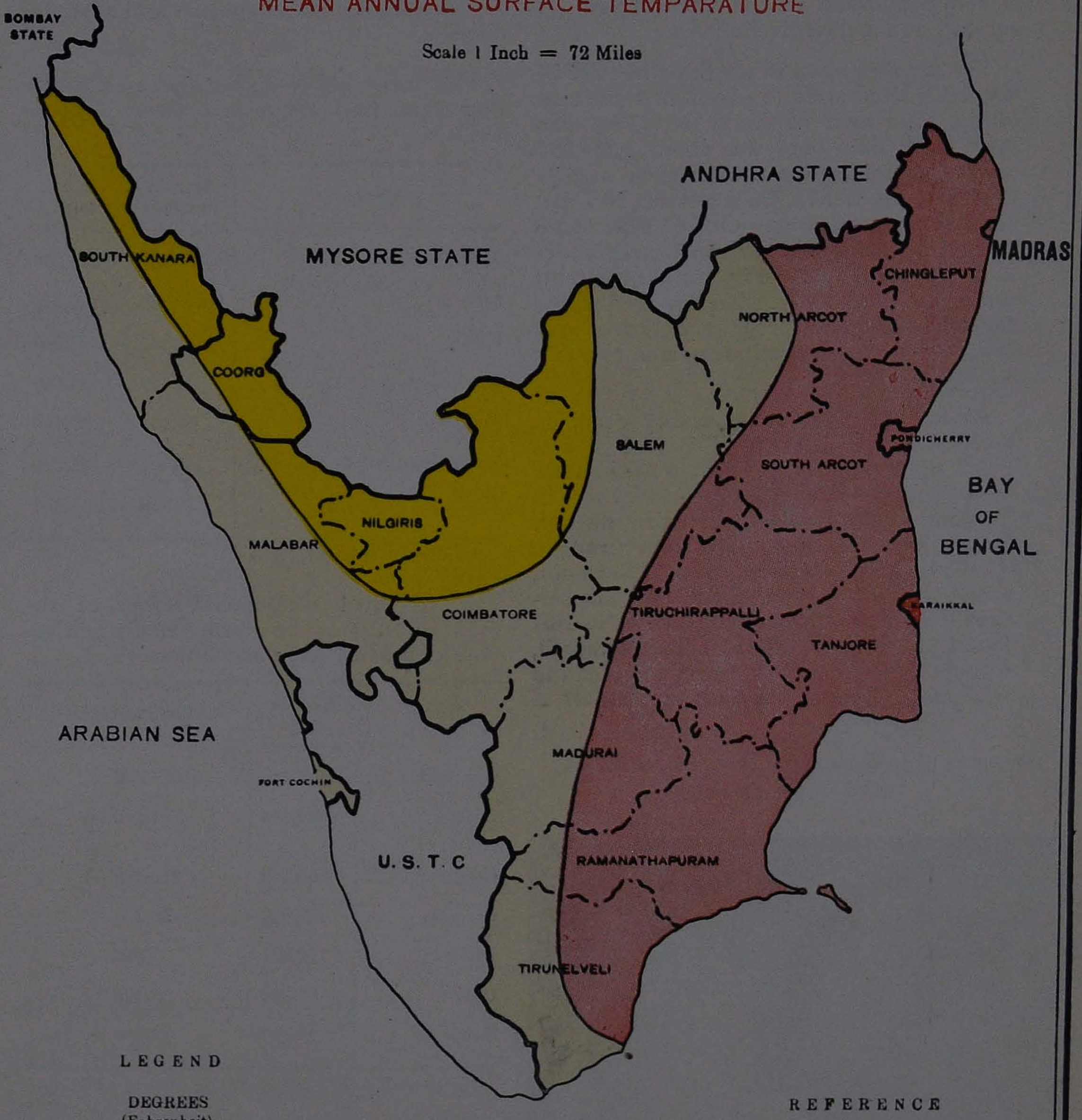


(a) Net area sown
(b) Permanent pastures and other grazing lands
(c) Culturable waste
(d) Land put to non-agricultural uses
(e) Barren and uncultivable land
(f) Forests
(g) Land under miscellaneous tree-crops, groves, etc., not included in the net area sown
(h) Current fallows
(i) Other fallow lands

MADRAS STATE

MEAN ANNUAL SURFACE TEMPARATURE

Scale 1 Inch = 72 Miles



LEGEND

DEGREES (Fahrenheit)

82.5 — 85.0

80.0 — 82.5

77.5 — 80.0

REFERENCE

District name	TIRUNELVELI
State boundary	——
District boundary	—·—·—

Agriculture

AGRICULTURE is the main occupation of the people. Not less than 61·54 per cent of the population in the State depend on agriculture for their livelihood.

The net area sown in the State in 1953-54 was 16,311,480 acres or about 42·4 per cent of the total area of the State. The area sown more than once was about 3,234,228 acres, thus raising the total cropped area in the State to 19,545,708 acres or 50·7 per cent of the total area. Out of this, about 15,631,262 acres (80 per cent) were under food crops and 3,914,446 acres (20 per cent) under non-food crops. Besides land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in the cropped area came to about 1,274,582 acres.

Among the food crops, paddy occupied 6·425 million acres (41·1%) and millets 6·629 million acres (42·4%). Area under food crops ranged from 93·1% in Tanjore to 39·3% in the Nilgiris district. Paddy was the most important crop in Tanjore, South Kanara and Chingleput, millets in Salem, Coimbatore and Tiruchirapalli districts. Sugarcane crop was mainly found in South Arcot, Tiruchirapalli, Coimbatore and North Arcot. Groundnut was mostly cultivated in the districts of North Arcot and South Arcot, while cotton was widely cultivated in Coimbatore, Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram and Madurai districts.

New strains of paddy are evolved at Agricultural Research Stations all over the State

The table below shows the area under important food crops and their yield in 1953-54:

Crop.	Area in acres.	Yield in tons.
Paddy	6,425,084	4,578,340
Millets	6,628,704	2,130,840
Pulses	1,233,884	127,860
Sugarcane	90,019	*254,940
Potatoes	20,331	57,490
Sweet Potatoes	48,301	182,240
Tapioca...	79,826	257,870

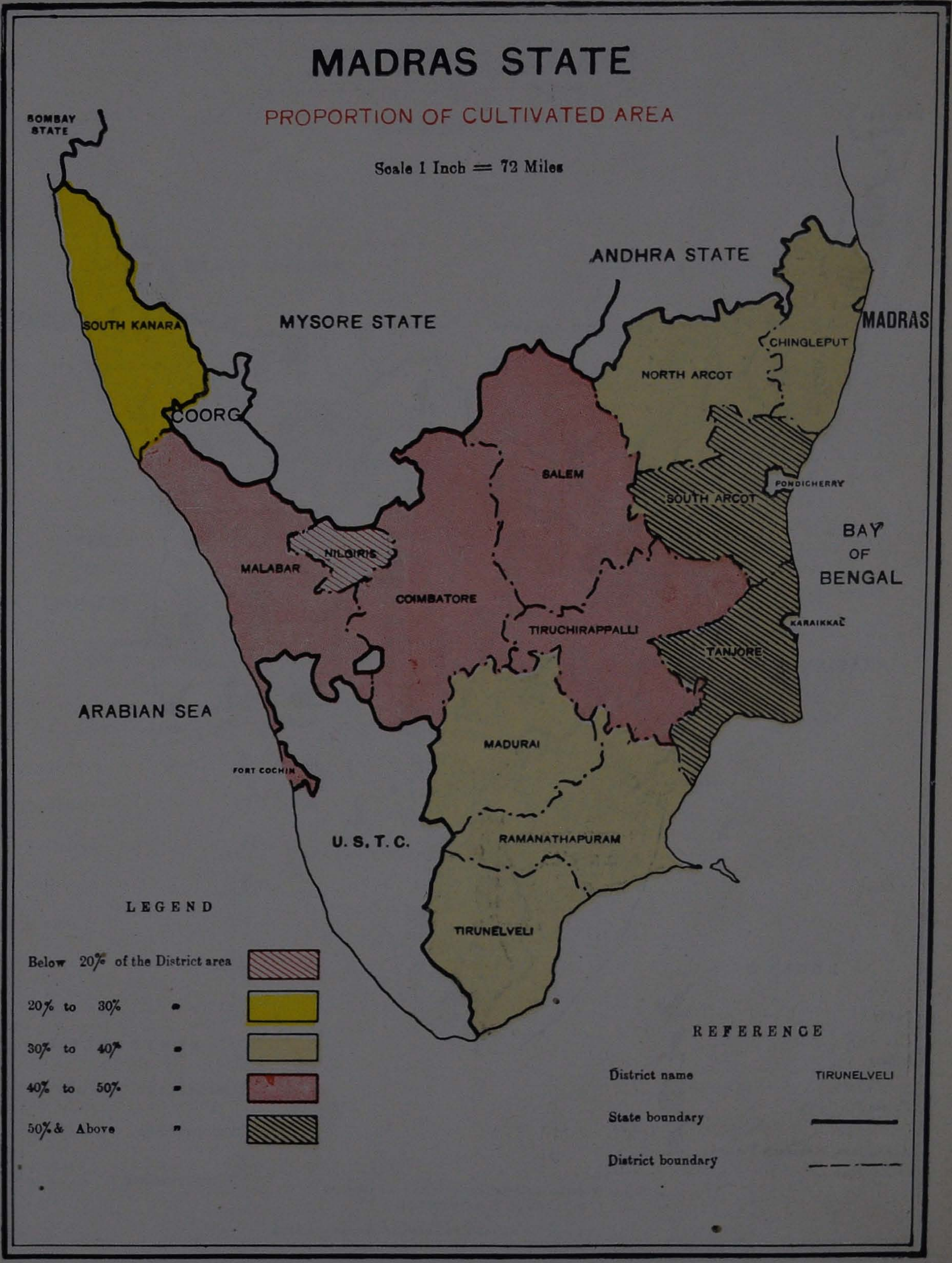
* In terms of *gur* or jaggery

The principal commercial crops of the State in order of the acreage under cultivation in 1953-54 were as follows:—

Crop.	Area in acres.	Yield in tons.
Groundnut ...	1,314,356	634,280 (*a*)
Cotton ...	859,044	264,570 (*b*)
Coconut ...	558,413	1,276,468 (*c*)
Gingelly ...	452,686	54,970
Pepper ...	118,821	9,030
Coffee ...	63,245	5,458
Tobacco ...	39,204	22,800

(*a*) in shell. (*b*) bales of 392 lbs. lint. (*c*) 000 nuts.

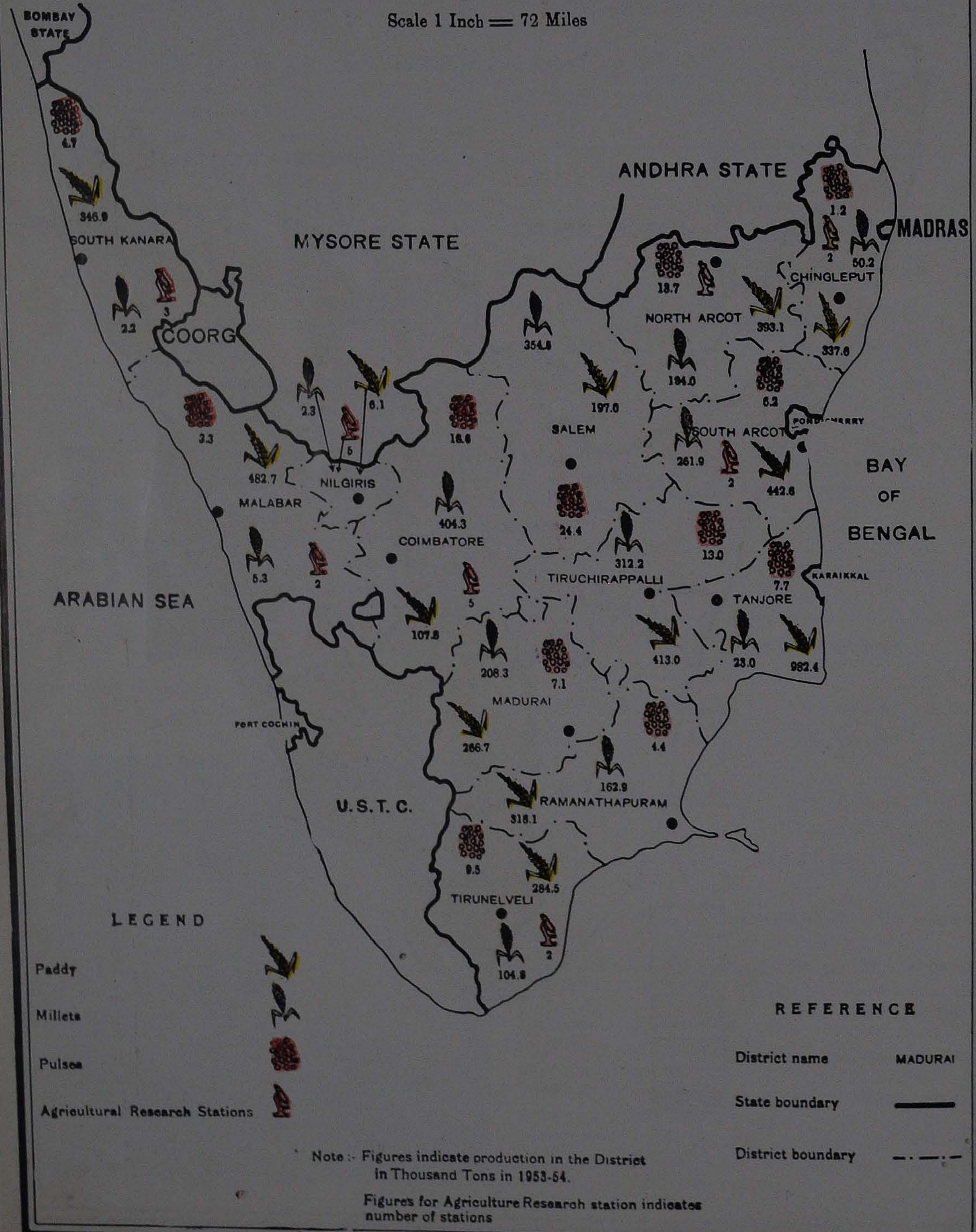
Bananas, mangoes and citrus are the most important fruit crops of this State. The average area for the three years ended 1953-54 under bananas was 128,461 acres with an yield of 815,410 tons; under mangoes 95,565 acres yielding 269,920 tons; under citrus fruits 22,131 acres, yielding 52,250 tons.

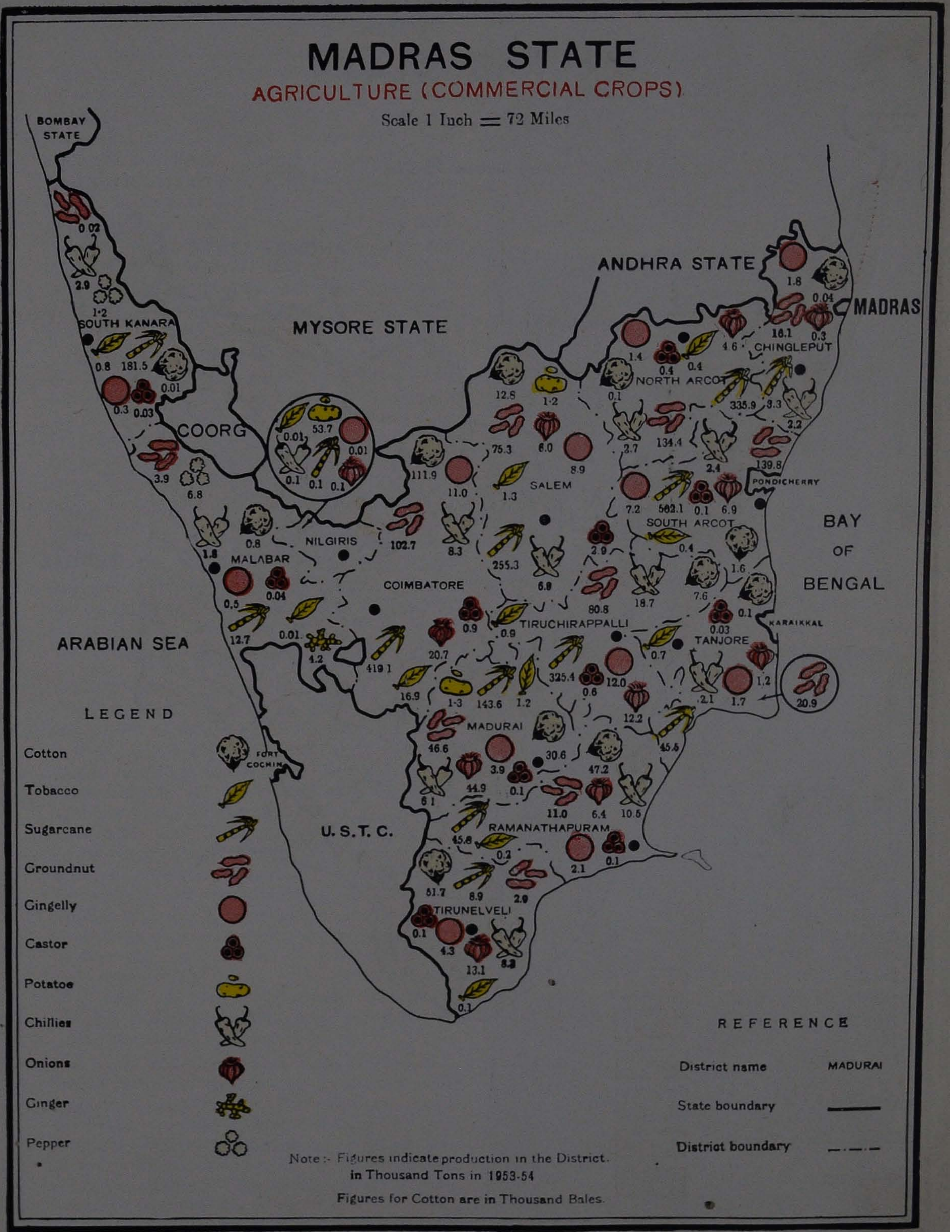

MADRAS STATE
PROPORTION OF CULTIVATED AREA
Scale 1 Inch = 72 Miles
BOMBAY STATE
ANDHRA STATE
MYSORE STATE
MADRAS
SOUTH KANARA
COORG
CHINGLEPUT
NORTH ARCOT
SALEM
SOUTH ARCOT
PONDICHERRY
BAY OF BENGAL
NILGIRIS
MALABAR
COIMBATORE
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
KARAIKKAL
TANJORE
ARABIAN SEA
MADURAI
FORT COCHIN
U. S. T. C.
RAMANATHAPURAM
TIRUNELVELI
LEGEND
Below 20% of the District area
20% to 30% "
30% to 40% "
40% to 50% "
50% & Above "
REFERENCE
District name TIRUNELVELI
State boundary
District boundary

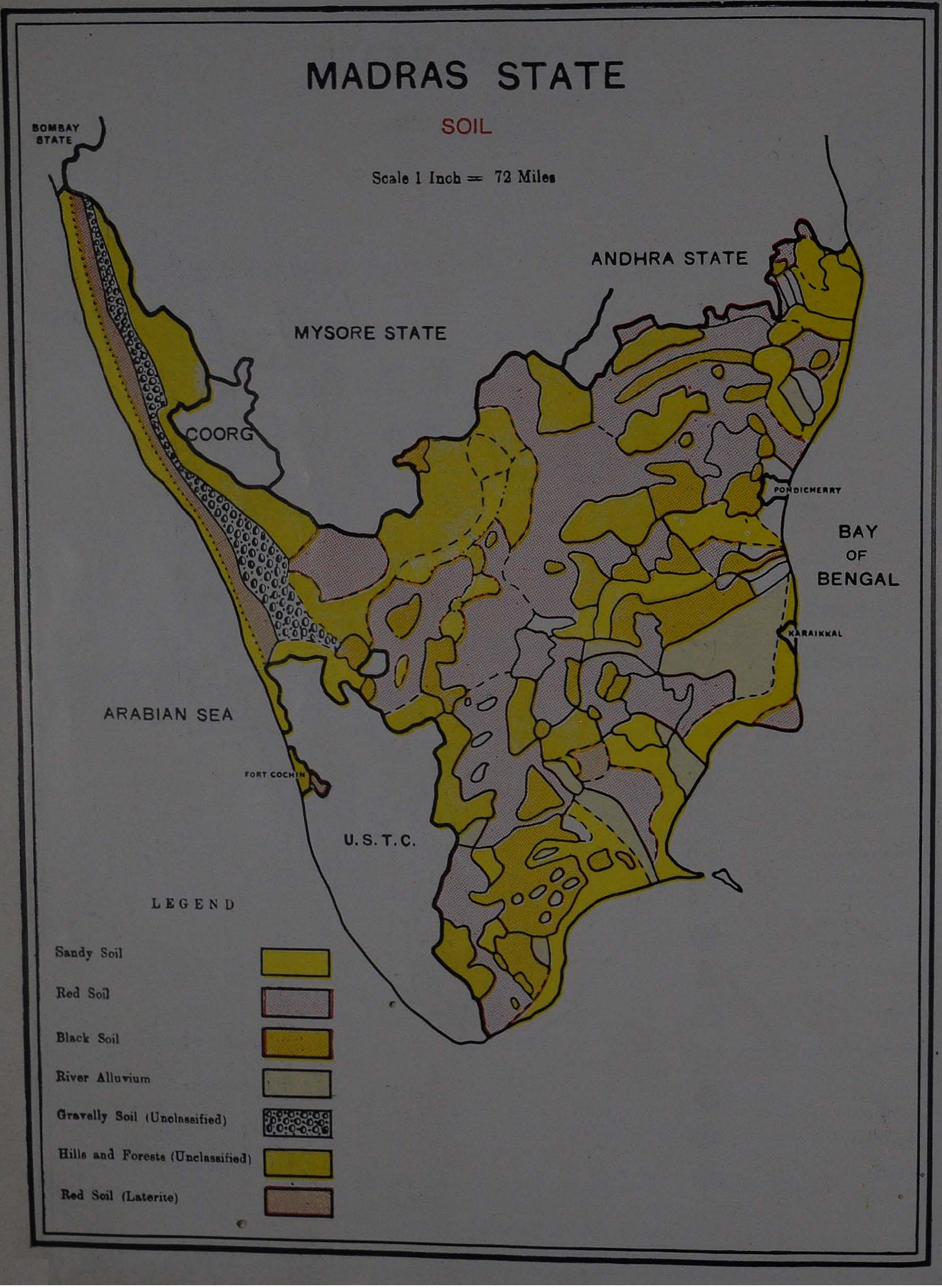
MADRAS STATE

AGRICULTURE (FOOD CROPS)

Scale 1 Inch = 72 Miles




MADRAS STATE
AGRICULTURE (COMMERCIAL CROPS)
Scale 1 Inch = 72 Miles
BOMBAY STATE
MYSORE STATE
ANDHRA STATE
MADRAS
SOUTH KANARA
COORG
NILGIRIS
MALABAR
COIMBATORE
SALEM
NORTH ARCOT
CHINGLEPUT
SOUTH ARCOT
PONDICHERRY
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
TANJORE
KARAIKKAL
MADURAI
RAMANATHAPURAM
TIRUNELVELI
FORT COCHIN
U. S. T. C.
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
LEGEND
Cotton
Tobacco
Sugarcane
Groundnut
Gingelly
Castor
Potatoe
Chillies
Onions
Ginger
Pepper
REFERENCE
District name MADURAI
State boundary
District boundary
Note :- Figures indicate production in the District in Thousand Tons in 1953-54
Figures for Cotton are in Thousand Bales.


MADRAS STATE
SOIL
Scale 1 Inch = 72 Miles
BOMBAY STATE
ANDHRA STATE
MYSORE STATE
COORG
PONDICHERRY
BAY OF BENGAL
KARAIKKAL
ARABIAN SEA
FORT COCHIN
U. S. T. C.
LEGEND
Sandy Soil
Red Soil
Black Soil
River Alluvium
Gravelly Soil (Unclassified)
Hills and Forests (Unclassified)
Red Soil (Laterite)

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT

The Agriculture Department is a well-knit organisation which help the agriculturists all over the State in improving agricultural methods by adopting better manures, improved seeds, modern implements and scientific practices. Intensive and effective propaganda is carried on by the Department in the rural areas with a view to change the primitive agricultural techniques adopted by the conservative peasants. Efforts are also made to convert Agricultural Credit Societies in rural areas into multi-purpose societies for making agriculture a more profitable proposition.

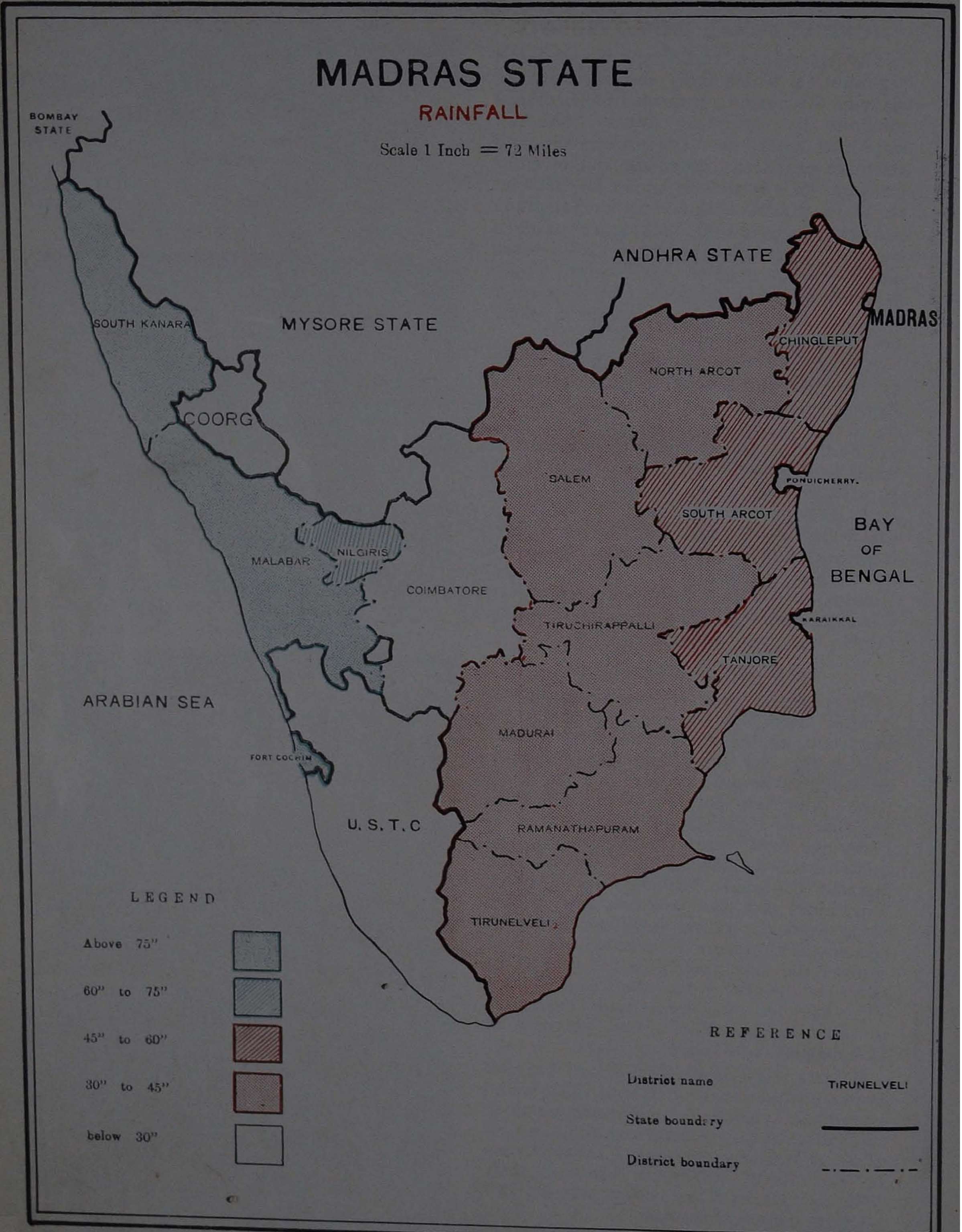
Agricultural research and education are two essential and important activities of the Agriculture Department. Research is carried on at the Agricultural Research Institute at Coimbatore and 49 Research Stations and farms located in different parts of the State. Important fields in which research is carried on in these centres are mainly crop improvement and agronomy, crop protection, soil improvement and design and improved agricultural machinery. The Agricultural College at Coimbatore conducts a degree course in agricultural science, B.Sc. (Ag.) of the University of Madras.

SOIL CONSERVATION

In recent times soil conservation in Madras State has become more and more important as due to reckless deforestation during the war years, and other reasons, eroded lands became a common sight in all parts of the State, particularly in the Nilgiris, Malabar and Coimbatore. With a view to undertake soil conservation measures in private lands the Madras Land Improvement Scheme (Contour Bunding and Contour Trenching) Act was passed in 1949, which empowered the Government to carry out conservation measures in notified areas and recover the cost thereof in full or part in easy instalments from the beneficiaries. The Act has now been made applicable to the Nilgiris district and portions of Coimbatore and Malabar districts.

A State Soil Conservation Board has also been constituted with a view to initiate and co-ordinate schemes for soil conservation in the State. A pilot scheme covering an area of about 300 acres forming a subcatchment of the Ketty Valley in Coonoor taluk (Nilgiris district) has been selected for intensive conservation work.

Typical scenes in rural areas. Various phases of agricultural operation in progress—Ploughing, transplanting, harvesting, and winnowing



MADRAS STATE
RAINFALL
Scale 1 Inch = 72 Miles
BOMBAY STATE
ANDHRA STATE
MYSORE STATE
MADRAS
SOUTH KANARA
COORG
CHINGLEPUT
NORTH ARCOT
SALEM
PONDICHERRY.
SOUTH ARCOT
BAY OF BENGAL
NILGIRIS
MALABAR
COIMBATORE
KARAIKKAL
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
TANJORE
ARABIAN SEA
MADURAI
FORT COCHIN
U. S. T. C
RAMANATHAPURAM
TIRUNELVELI
LEGEND
Above 75"
60" to 75"
45" to 60"
30" to 45"
below 30"
REFERENCE
District name
TIRUNELVELI
State boundary
District boundary

Rainfall and Irrigation

AGRICULTURE in our country is dependent for its very existence on rainfall. And rainfall in turn is dependent on both the South-West monsoon (June to September) and the North-East monsoon (October to January). The districts of South Kanara, Malabar and the Nilgiris in the western portion of the State mainly depend on the South-West monsoon and the normal rainfall is between 60 to 75 inches in the Nilgiris and above 75 inches in the other two districts. The districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli in the eastern region are dependent mainly on the North-East monsoon and the normal rainfall is between 45 and 60 inches in Chingleput, South Arcot and Tanjore, and between 30 and 45 inches in the other districts. The districts of North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and Tiruchirapalli in the Central region depend on both the monsoons, the rainfall being below 30 inches in Coimbatore and between 30 and 40 inches in others.

NEED FOR IRRIGATION

The monsoons, however, are not always very regular and successive seasonal failures have often brought drought and famine. Even when the rainfall is normal, it is not sufficient in certain areas to meet the entire agricultural requirements. Artificial storage and irrigation, thus, becomes a necessity in this country. Intensive cultivation with a view to increase agricultural yield in the context of a growing population, further emphasises the need for irrigation.

The vital role of irrigation in the agriculture of this country seems to have been recognised from very early times. The large number of old tanks and wells found all over the country bear testimony to this fact. The Grand Anicut on Cauvery was constructed as early as the 11th century by a Chola king then ruling South India. It was much later, between 1836 and 1848 that British engineers built further dams and formed a net-work of natural and artificial canals, now forming the Cauvery Delta Scheme.

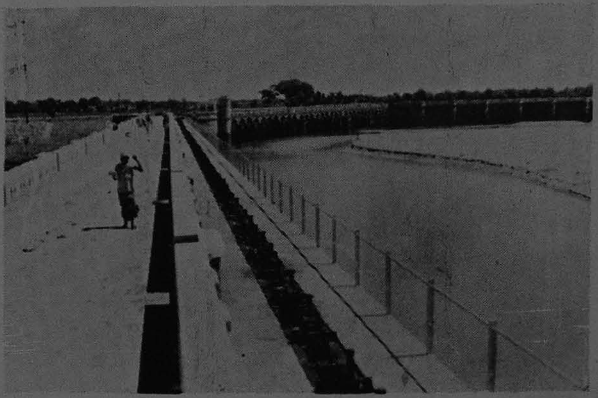
The main sources of irrigation in the State are channels, tanks, wells, and other sources. Out of the net area cultivated (16·3 million acres), 5·2 million acres or 31·9% were irrigated in 1953-54. Of these, Government canals provided irrigation for 1·892 million acres or 36·4%, tanks for 1·930 million acres or 31·7%, wells for 1·279 million acres or 24·6%, private canals for 5·682 (0·1%) acres, other sources for 91,531 (1·8%) acres.

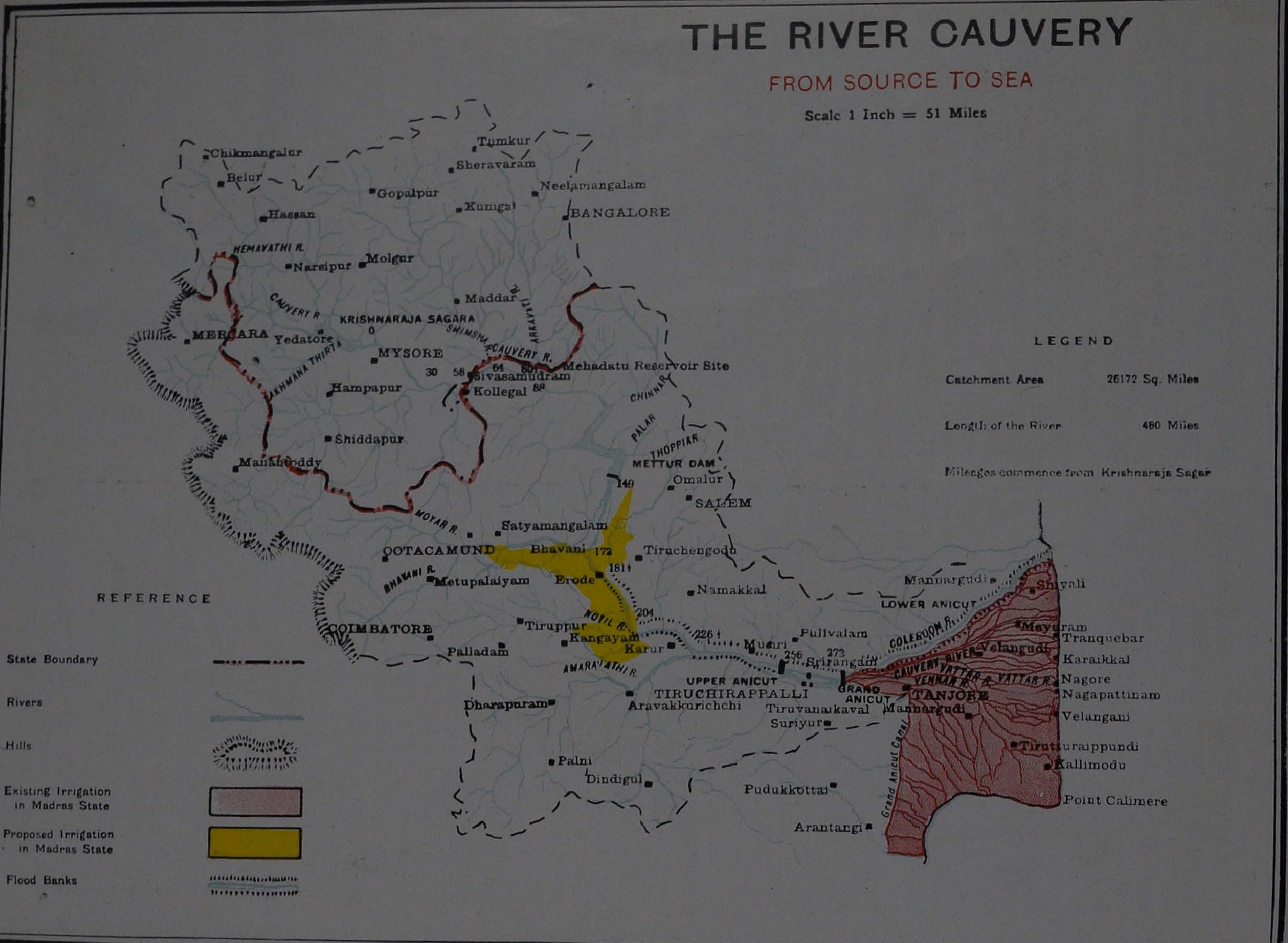
Government channels are the principal sources of irrigation in the deltaic districts of South Arcot, Tiruchirapalli and Tanjore, tanks in Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli, wells in Salem and Coimbatore. Wells, canals and tanks are of equal importance in Madurai district. The west coast districts mainly depend on rainfall, though some irrigation facilities are available there.

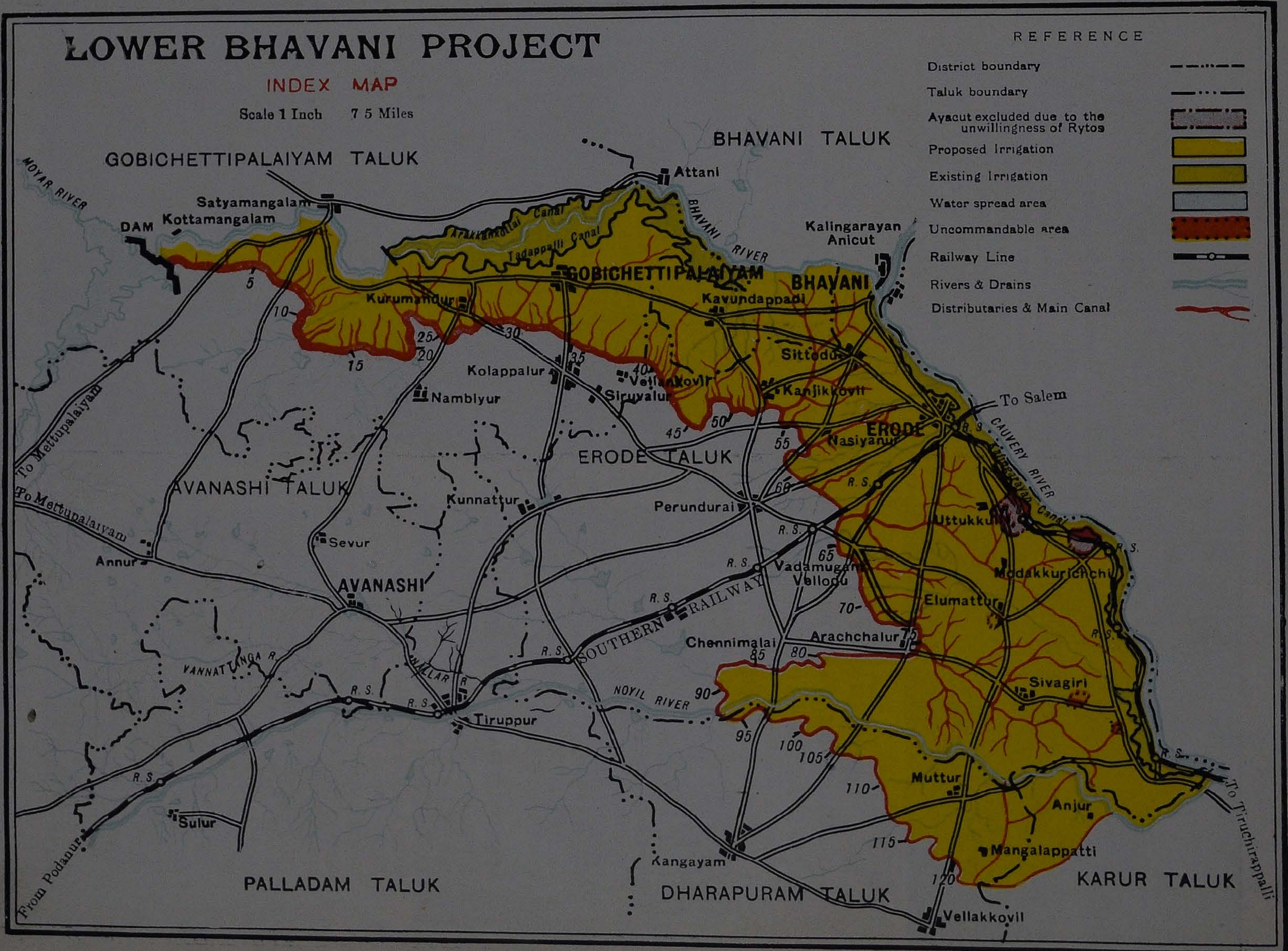
A number of major and minor irrigation schemes have been drawn up and taken up for execution in recent times in Madras State. Some of them are nearing completion and others are at various stages of construction. Top priority is being given to irrigation projects in the first Five-Year Plan in this State.

Apart from these projects a number of tank improvement schemes and other minor irrigation schemes also have been taken up. Under the Intensive Cultivation Scheme about 161 schemes at a total cost of Rs. 2 crores were sanctioned and of these 148 have been completed. When all the schemes are completed they will benefit a new ayacut of 75,000 acres and existing ayacut of 90,000 acres. Under the Tank Improvement Scheme 2,692 works have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 2 crores and out of this 1,700 works have been completed.

The Grand Anicut built nearly ten centuries ago




THE RIVER CAUVERY
FROM SOURCE TO SEA
Scale 1 Inch = 51 Miles
LEGEND
Catchment Area 26172 Sq. Miles
Length of the River 480 Miles
Mileages commence from Krishnaraja Sagar
REFERENCE
State Boundary
Rivers
Hills
Existing Irrigation in Madras State
Proposed Irrigation in Madras State
Flood Banks
Chikmangalur
Belur
Tumkur
Sheravaram
Gopalpur
Neelamangalam
Kunigal
BANGALORE
Hassan
HEMAVATHI R.
Narsipur
Molgur
Maddar
CAUVERY R.
KRISHNARAJA SAGARA
0
SHIMSHA
ARKAVATI R.
MERCARA
Yedatore
MYSORE
CAUVERY R.
Mehadatu Reservoir Site
30
58
64
Sivasamudram
Kollegal
88
Hampapur
CHINNAR
PALAR
THOPPIAR
Shiddapur
METTUR DAM
Manantoddy
149
Omalur
SALEM
MOYAR R.
Satyamangalam
OOTACAMUND
Bhavani
172
Tiruchengodu
BHAVANI R.
Metupalaiyam
Erode
181
Namakkal
Mannargudi
Shiyali
LOWER ANICUT
204
NOYIL R.
COIMBATORE
Tiruppur
Kangayam
226
Musiri
Pullvalam
COLEROON R.
Mayuram
Tranquebar
Palladam
Karur
256
Srirangam
273
Velangudi
Karaikkal
AMARAVATHI R.
UPPER ANICUT
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
GRAND ANICUT
CAUVERY RIVER
VENNAR R.
VATTAR R.
TANJORE
Nagore
Nagapattinam
Dharapuram
Aravakkurichchi
Tiruvanaikaval
Mannargudi
Suriyur
Velangani
Tiruttaraippundi
Palni
Kallimodu
Dindigul
Pudukkottai
Grand Anicut Canal
Point Calimere
Arantangi


LOWER BHAVANI PROJECT
INDEX MAP
Scale 1 Inch 7 5 Miles
REFERENCE
District boundary
Taluk boundary
Ayacut excluded due to the unwillingness of Rytos
Proposed Irrigation
Existing Irrigation
Water spread area
Uncommandable area
Railway Line
Rivers & Drains
Distributaries & Main Canal
GOBICHETTIPALAIYAM TALUK
BHAVANI TALUK
ERODE TALUK
AVANASHI TALUK
PALLADAM TALUK
DHARAPURAM TALUK
KARUR TALUK
MOYAR RIVER
BHAVANI RIVER
CAUVERY RIVER
NOYIL RIVER
VANNATTANGA R.
NALLAR R.
DAM
Kottamangalam
Satyamangalam
Attani
Arakkankottai Canal
Tadappalli Canal
Kalingarayan Anicut
Kalingarayan Canal
GOBICHETTIPALAIYAM
BHAVANI
Kavundappadi
Kurumandur
Sittodu
Kanjikkovil
Kolappalur
Namblyur
Vellankovil
Siruvalur
ERODE
Nasiyanur
To Salem
Perundurai
Uttukkuli
Modakkurichchi
Elumattur
Vadamugam Vellodu
Arachchalur
Chennimalai
Sivagiri
Muttur
Anjur
Mangalappatti
Vellakkovil
Kangayam
Kunnattur
Sevur
Annur
AVANASHI
Tiruppur
Sulur
SOUTHERN RAILWAY
R.S.
To Mettupalaiyam
From Podanur
To Tiruchirappalli
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
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55
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95
100
105
110
115
120

The Lower Bhavani Project in Coimbatore district is the largest irrigation project in the State

LOWER BHAVANI PROJECT

The Lower Bhavani Project in Coimbatore district is the largest of these projects and it is nearing completion. Estimated to cost about Rs. 9·51 crores, the Project on completion is expected to benefit about 207,000 acres comprising mostly cotton and dry irrigated crops in Gobichettipalayam, Bhavani, Erode and Dharapuram taluks of Coimbatore district and Karur taluk of Tiruchirapalli district in the matter of irrigation facilities. The Project is expected to yield about 33,000 tons of foodgrains and about 14,700 tons of cotton a year.

MANIMUTHAR AND MALAMPUZHA

The Manimuthar Project in Tirunelveli district is being constructed at a cost of Rs. 4·98 crores and is expected to stabilise water supplies to about 8,300 acres of existing Tambraparni irrigation system and provide indirect irrigation facilities to about 20,000 acres of land through tanks in Ambasamudram, Tirunelveli, Nanguneri, Srivaikuntam and Tiruchendur taluks of Tirunelveli district. An extra food production of about 20,000 tons is expected to be achieved by this project.

The Malampuzha Project in Malabar district is nearing completion, the estimated cost of construction being about Rs. 3·80 crores. The Project when completed is expected to stabilise first and second crop cultivation in about 40,000 acres of wet land and to raise a third crop in about 13,000 acres of the same land. An additional production of about 10,000 tons of rice is expected to be raised from this area.

The Mettur Canals scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 2·67 crores and expected to irrigate about 18,000 acres in Coimbatore district and 27,000 acres in Salem district.

The Cauvery Delta Drainage Scheme being constructed at a cost of about Rs. 30 lakhs consists of 12 Key schemes intended to relieve drainage submersion in the Cauvery Delta under several drains. This improvement is expected to ensure a better yield from the area under submersion and is expected to increase food production to the value of about Rs. 3·8 lakhs per year.

The Periyar river flowing across the Travancore-Cochin State into the Arabian sea has been dammed and diverted to flow east into the Vaigai basin, where it irrigates vast areas of cultivable lands

The Arniar Reservoir Project in Chingleput is estimated to cost about Rs. 1·04 crores and expected to stabilise supplies to existing irrigation of 2,970 acres and benefit a new area of 2,530 acres and in addition indirectly through tanks supplement supplies to an area of 5,700 acres. It is also expected that a second crop can be raised in favourable years in about 4,900 acres. The expected annual food production is about 5,000 tons.

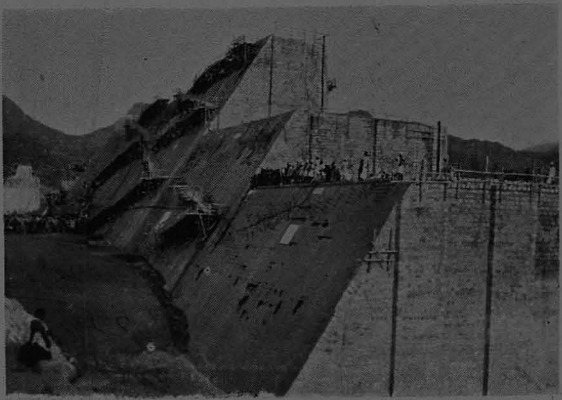
The Walayar Reservoir Scheme in Malabar district costing about Rs. 1·00 crore is expected to benefit 6,500 acres of first and second crop and 1,000 acres of third crop in Palghat taluk, while the Mangalam Reservoir Project (Rs. 85 lakhs) in the same district is expected to benefit about 3,372 acres of first and second crop and 700 acres of third crop.

AMARAVATHI AND SATHANUR

Other projects recently taken up for execution are the Amaravathi and Sathanur Projects. The Amaravathi Reservoir Project costing about Rs. 2·96 crores is expected to benefit about 15,000 acres of new area and stabilise irrigation to about 32,000 acres in Coimbatore district. The additional food grains to be grown under the Project are 5,400 tons of rice and 2,150 tons of millets.

The Sathanur Reservoir Project is estimated to cost about Rs. 2·89 crores and expected to irrigate about 15,300 acres of land in North Arcot district and 4,700 acres in South Arcot district.

The Krishnagiri Reservoir Project in Salem district (Rs. 1·84 crores) and the Vaigai Reservoir Project in Madurai and Ramanathapuram districts (Rs. 2·43 crores) are two other important irrigation projects sanctioned under the Five Year-Plan. Work has been inaugurated on these projects and is progressing well. All these projects, when completed, will usher in an era of plenty and prosperity all over the State.

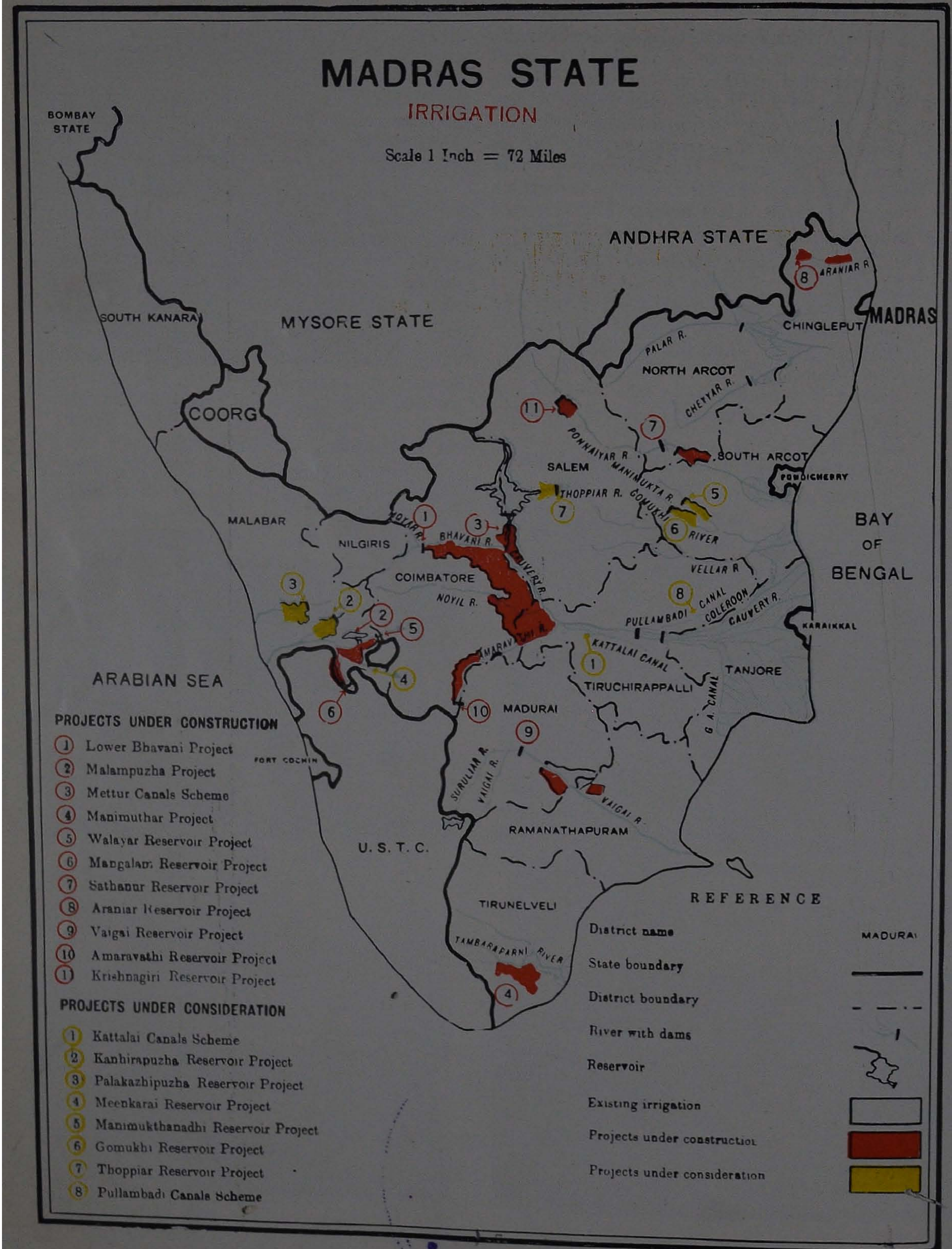


Manimuthar project, Tirunelveli district

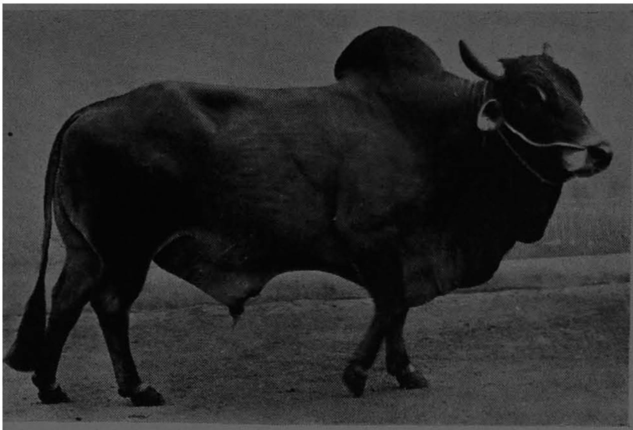
Malampuzha project, Malabar

Sathanur project site

Tower irrigation system


MADRAS STATE
IRRIGATION
Scale 1 Inch = 72 Miles
BOMBAY STATE
ANDHRA STATE
MYSORE STATE
SOUTH KANARA
COORG
MALABAR
NILGIRIS
COIMBATORE
SALEM
NORTH ARCOT
SOUTH ARCOT
CHINGLEPUT
MADRAS
PONDICHERRY
KARAIKKAL
TANJORE
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
MADURAI
RAMANATHAPURAM
TIRUNELVELI
U. S. T. C.
FORT COCHIN
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
PALAR R.
CHEYYAR R.
ARANIAR R.
PONNAIYAR R.
MANIMUKTA R.
GOMUKHI RIVER
THOPPIAR R.
VELLAR R.
MOYAR R.
BHAVANI R.
CAUVERY R.
NOYIL R.
AMARAVATHI R.
PULLAMBADI CANAL
COLEROON
KATTALAI CANAL
G. A. CANAL
SURULIAR R.
VAIGAI R.
TAMBARAPARNI RIVER
PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION
1 Lower Bhavani Project
2 Malampuzha Project
3 Mettur Canals Scheme
4 Manimuthar Project
5 Walayar Reservoir Project
6 Mangalam Reservoir Project
7 Sathanur Reservoir Project
8 Araniar Reservoir Project
9 Vaigai Reservoir Project
10 Amaravathi Reservoir Project
11 Krishnagiri Reservoir Project
PROJECTS UNDER CONSIDERATION
1 Kattalai Canals Scheme
2 Kanhirapuzha Reservoir Project
3 Palakazhipuzha Reservoir Project
4 Meenkarai Reservoir Project
5 Manimukthanadhi Reservoir Project
6 Gomukhi Reservoir Project
7 Thoppiar Reservoir Project
8 Pullambadi Canals Scheme
REFERENCE
District name
MADURAI
State boundary
District boundary
River with dams
Reservoir
Existing irrigation
Projects under construction
Projects under consideration

Livestock



Stud bulls like these are used to improve the breed of cattle in the state

THE IMPORTANCE of livestock in the agricultural economy of the country is perhaps next only to that of man. Small-scale farming, in spite of modern devices, continues to be largely dependent on bullock-ploughing. Cattle dung is still held as the best of the manures available in this country. The bullock cart remains a part and parcel of rural communications. Most of the people depend on milk and milk products for protective food and nutrition. Dairying and poultry-farming, besides, provide dependable subsidiary occupations and a secondary source of income to large number of people.

The health and development of livestock naturally assumes an important position in the programmes of the Government. There are three major schemes of cattle improvement—the setting up of Gosadans, the opening of Key Village and Artificial Insemination centres, and the organisation of Goshalas. To salvage the dry cows of Madras City and to improve them through scientific breeding a Gosadan is being run in the neighbourhood of the City. Here the salvaged cows are well cared for and returned to the owners either with calves or in pregnancy.

KEY VILLAGE CENTRES

The implementation of the scheme of Key Village and Artificial Insemination Centres in the State is also progressing well. Five Key Village Centres and six Key Farm Artificial Insemination Centres in private institutions are now working with financial assistance from the Government of India. Besides these, four Artificial Insemination Centres are functioning in the State at Madras, Ootacamund, Coimbatore and Madurai which contribute about 12,000 artificial inseminations a year. These centres are growing fast in popularity and it is expected that artificial insemination technique will go a long way to meet the shortage of approved breeding bulls in the State.

There are five Livestock Farms including one sheep farm in the State with about 1,500 pedigree cattle of Kangayam, Sindhi and Gir breeds, 216 murrah buffaloes, 770 sheep and over 3,000 exotic poultry kept for purposes of supplying breeding stock to the farmers. Besides, there are 22 poultry extension-cum-demonstration units in 22 veterinary institutions spread over the State. Seed stocks are supplied to stock owners for improved stock production and a large number of people have taken to backyard poultry farming.

IMPROVEMENT OF LIVESTOCK

A village livestock improvement scheme has been introduced in certain compact centres in the State with a view to improving local non-descript cattle, sheep and poultry by intensive breeding. The scheme is now functioning in Saliamangalam in Tanjore district, Malli in Ramanathapuram district, and at Kinigoli in South Kanara district.

Cattle breeding Societies in Anamalai hills in Coimbatore district, Anchetty in Salem district, Odugathur and Kalasapakam in North Arcot district, and Kannivadi in Madurai district are well contributing their share towards the improvement of livestock in the State. Livestock development is also actively progressing in Community Project and National Extension Service areas all over the State.

A scheme for the improvement of goats in the districts of Malabar and South Kanara is also in progress with the famous Tellicherry breed of bucks. There is a big sheep and goat population in the State, and some of the breeds are famous for the quality of their mutton and others for wool production, both coarse and fine. There is a brisk export trade and over 50,000 sheep and goats are annually exported to Ceylon.

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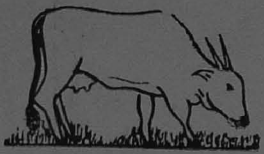
MADRAS STATE
LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT
Scale 1 Inch = 72 Miles
BOMBAY STATE
DISTRICT LIVESTOCK FARM
KOILA
SOUTH KANARA
MYSORE STATE
LIVESTOCK RESEARCH STATION
HOSUR CATTLE FARM
ANDHRA STATE
SALVAGE OF DRY COWS
KAMBAKKAM
P.R.Y.
TEYNAMPET
Valarpuram
Kil Cheri
CHINGLEPUT
NORTH ARCOT
COORG
DISTRICT POULTRY FARM
CANNANORE
SALEM
PONDICHERRY
SOUTH ARCOT
MALABAR
SHEEP FARM
OOTACAMUND
KANGAYAM CATTLE IMPROVEMENT SCHEME
PALAYAKOTTAI
Kil Mungiladi
BAY OF BENGAL
DISTRICT LIVESTOCK FARM
TRUVAZHAMKUNNU
Coimbatore
Kangayam
Vellakkovil
COIMBATORE
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
DISTRICT LIVESTOCK FARM
ORTHANAD
TANJORE
ARABIAN SEA
Idaiyakottai
Cinchona
Valparai
Neikkarappatti
DISTRICT LIVESTOCK FARM
PUDUKKOTTAI
MADURAI
PORT COCHIN
Madurai
RAMANATHAPURAM
U.S.T.C
TIRUNELVELI
LEGEND
Livestock Farms
Artificial Insemination Centres
Key Village Centres
Key Farm Centres
REFERENCE
District name MADURAI
State boundary
District boundary

MADRAS STATE

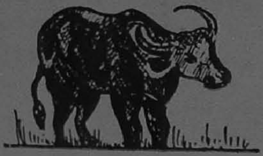
VETERINARY AID

Scale 1 Inch = 72 Miles

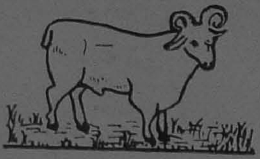
The livestock population of Madras State as revealed by the census of 1951:



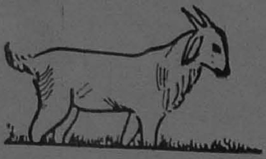
COWS & BULLS
11,729,480



BUFFALOES
2,828,586

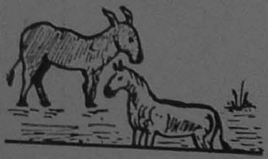


SHEEP
8,025,486



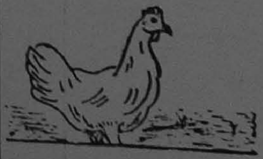
GOATS
4,456,194

HORSES & PONIES
21,361



DONKEYS & MULES
123,717

PIGS
416,406



FOWLS
10,349,212

ANIMAL HEALTH SERVICE

One hundred and seventy-one veterinary institutions, veterinary dispensaries, minor veterinary dispensaries and touring billets spread out all over the State treat non-contagious diseases and combat fatal out-breaks of contagious diseases among the livestock which may otherwise cause serious economic loss to the State. It has been estimated that the annual loss due to the mortality from infectious diseases alone is roughly about three crores of rupees. There are also many other diseases which do not end in death but totally reduce the vitality and productivity of cattle.

The most fatal cattle disease in the State, known as Rinderpest has been successfully and totally eradicated as a result of the vigorous and well-planned campaign carried on by the Animal Husbandry Department against this scourge. Similarly the other fatal diseases of cattle are also well under control despite the meagre facilities, severe handicaps and unequal strength of staff considering the livestock population in the State.

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

The Veterinary Biological and Research Institute which is one of the best of its kind in the country is equipped on modern lines. It supplies the biological products for the control of major livestock diseases and the Food and Agriculture Organisation has been helping it with modern scientific equipments.

Madras State leads in the sphere of veterinary education. The Madras Veterinary College is acclaimed as the best in South-East Asia, and its course for the degree of the B.V.Sc. of Madras University is keenly sought for. Students from Philippines, Burma, Iraq and Malaya as well as students from other States of India come to this College for training.

FOREST WEALTH is one of the most valuable natural resources of a country. Forests, directly and indirectly, make very useful contribution to the country's economy. Directly they provide such industrial and commercial requirements as timber, firewood, etc., and other forest products as fruits and nuts. Forests are also dependable sources of fodder and green manure supplies. Indirectly forests help the country by regularising monsoon, increasing natural humidity and enriching the soil. The forests also act as effective wind-breaks, considerably control soil erosion and regulate the flow of water.

The total area under forests in Madras State in 1953–54 was 60,05,574 acres or roughly about 15·6 per cent of the total land area of the State. More than fifty per cent of this is situated in the Nilgiris district.

It has been estimated that in the year 1953–54 Forests in Madras State yielded more than 39,000 tons of timber valued at about Rs. 47 lakhs, 1,57,600 tons of firewood valued at about Rs. 20 lakhs and 789 tons of sandalwood valued at about Rs. 27 lakhs. Besides, minor forest produce worth about Rs. 4 lakhs and bamboos worth about Rs. 1 lakh were obtained during the same period.

DEVELOPMENT OF FORESTS

The disadvantages of reckless commercial exploitation of forests have been fully realised in recent times and a separate Forest Department has been entrusted with the task of development and better economic utilisation of forest resources. On the cessation of the second world war the Department embarked on a number of development schemes and all these have been included in the Five Year-Plan.

Under the scheme all the Class III Reserved Forests till recently under the management of forest panchayats have been taken over by the Government with a view to their effective protection and rehabilitation. Most of these forests serve primarily to meet the needs of adjoining villages for fuel, fodder and grazing, and the new policy is aimed at preventing excessive use or abuse of these forests which play such an important role in the rural economy.

About 939 sq. miles of forests in the former Zamindary estates were taken over by the Government and the Department has undertaken the task or bringing back these depleted forests into a state of sustained productivity.

The Reserved forests in the dry districts are worked, mainly through contractors, for firewood over an area of about 21,000 acres which yield over one lakh of tons of firewood. It is obligatory for the contractor to make firewood and small timber available to the adjoining rural population at fixed but concessional rates.

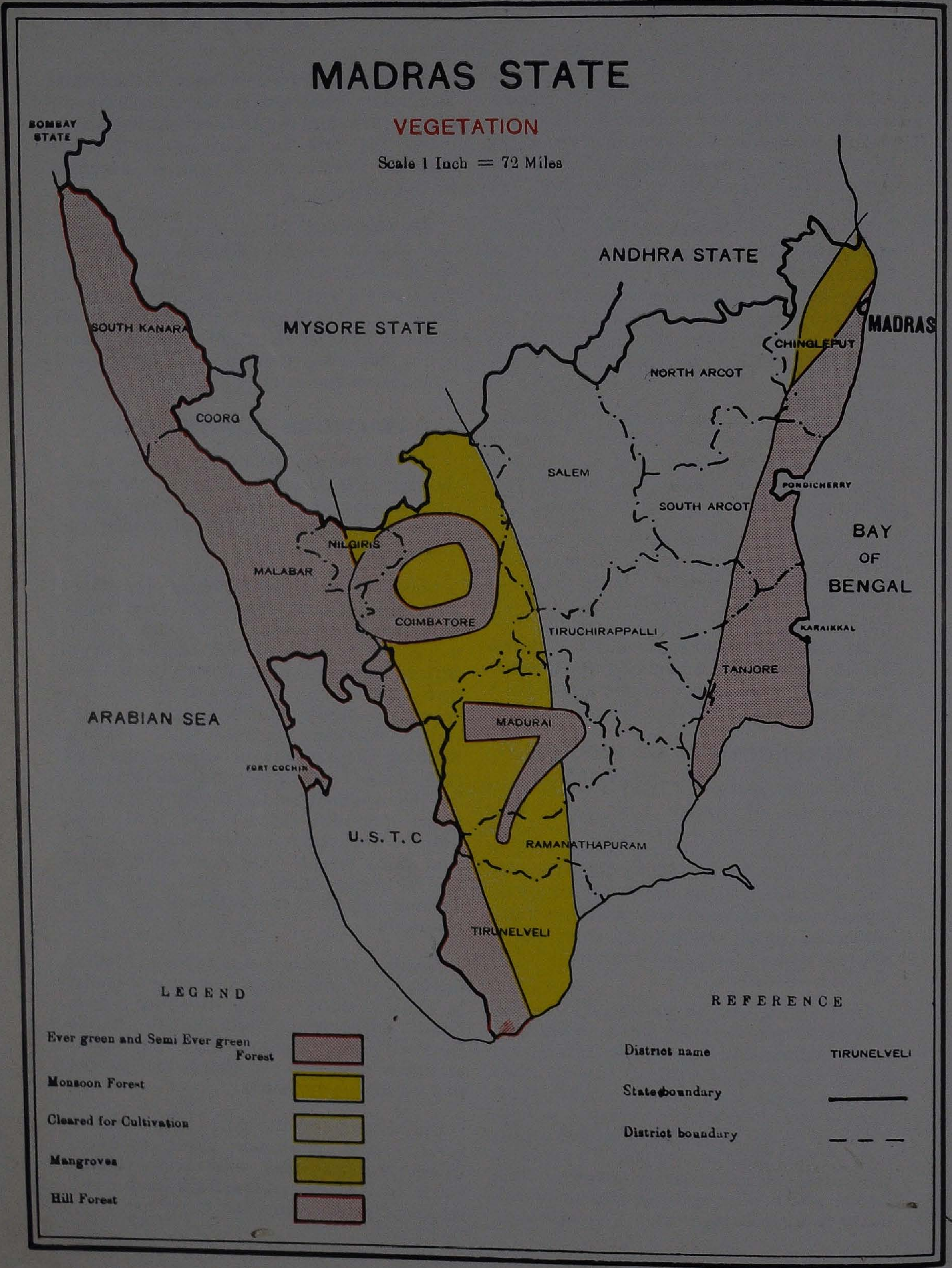
FIREWOOD PLANTATIONS

To provide against the contingency of a shortage in firewood, a scheme for the extensive planting of casuarina has been undertaken on a large scale mainly along the coastal areas of the State.

Consistent with the principles of sustained yield management, the Forest Department have been organising the extraction of major forest products for the benefit of various industries, particularly plywood and match industries. To cater to the growing needs of national undertakings such as the Indian Railways, to meet the expanded building programmes of Government and co-operative building societies, and to provide for the demands of the public in general, larger quantities of teak and hard wood timbers have been worked mainly in the west coast forests. The west coast varieties of timber have a good market in Bombay, Arabia and other Middle East countries.

Another valuable feature of the Madras forests is the widespread incidence of sandal in the dry districts of Coimbatore, Salem, North Arcot and South Arcot. Beside Mysore State, Madras has an almost exclusive monopoly in the production of this valuable commodity.

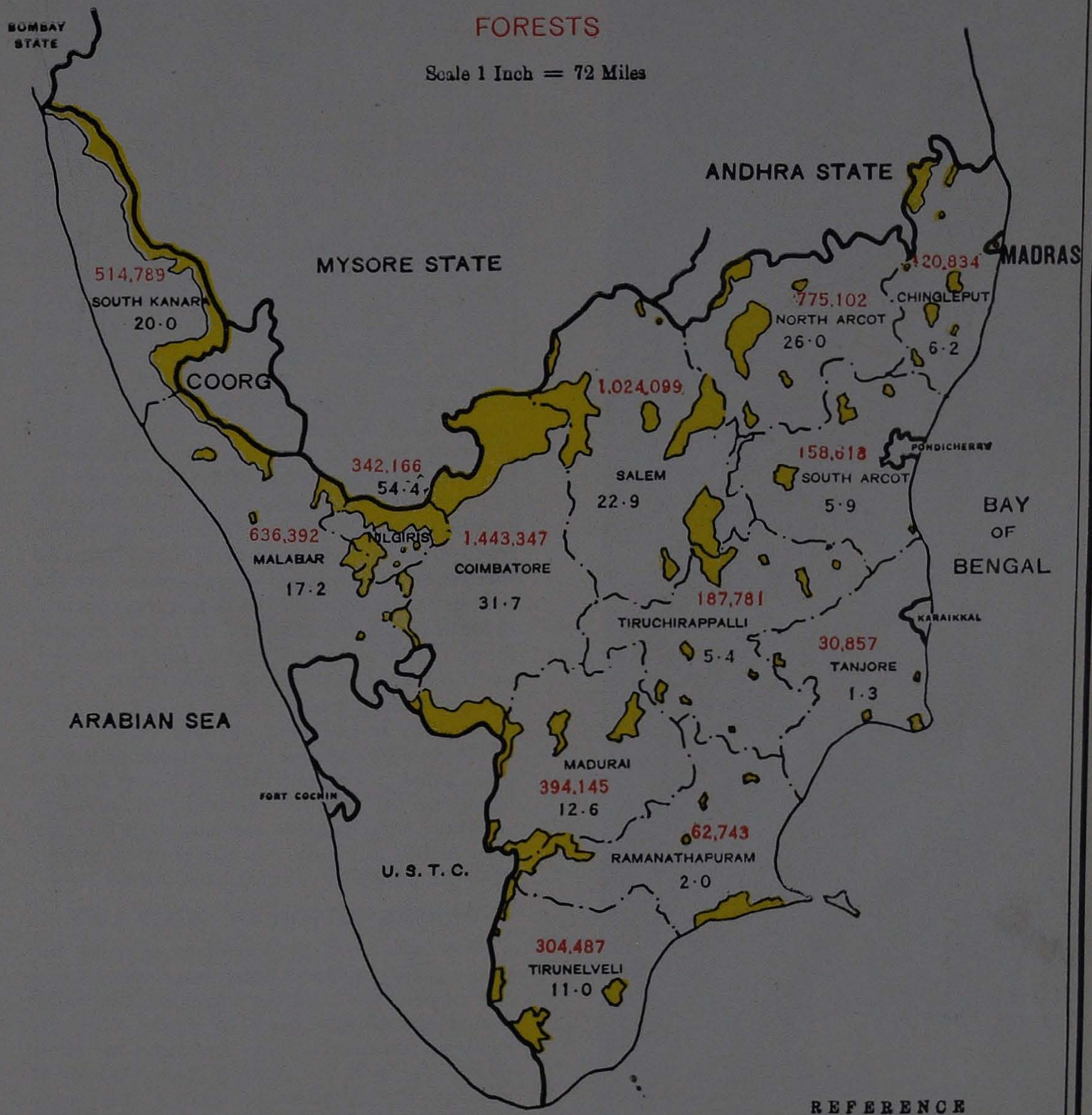
The Forests in the State also yield a great variety of minor forest produce, chiefly bamboos, tan substances, various flosses and fibres,. edible fruits and nuts, medicinal plants, resins, lac, etc.


MADRAS STATE
VEGETATION
Scale 1 Inch = 72 Miles
BOMBAY STATE
ANDHRA STATE
MYSORE STATE
MADRAS
SOUTH KANARA
COORG
CHINGLEPUT
NORTH ARCOT
SALEM
SOUTH ARCOT
PONDICHERRY
BAY OF BENGAL
NILGIRIS
MALABAR
COIMBATORE
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
KARAIKKAL
TANJORE
ARABIAN SEA
MADURAI
FORT COCHIN
U. S. T. C
RAMANATHAPURAM
TIRUNELVELI
LEGEND
Ever green and Semi Ever green Forest
Monsoon Forest
Cleared for Cultivation
Mangroves
Hill Forest
REFERENCE
District name
TIRUNELVELI
State boundary
District boundary

MADRAS STATE

FORESTS

Scale 1 Inch = 72 Miles

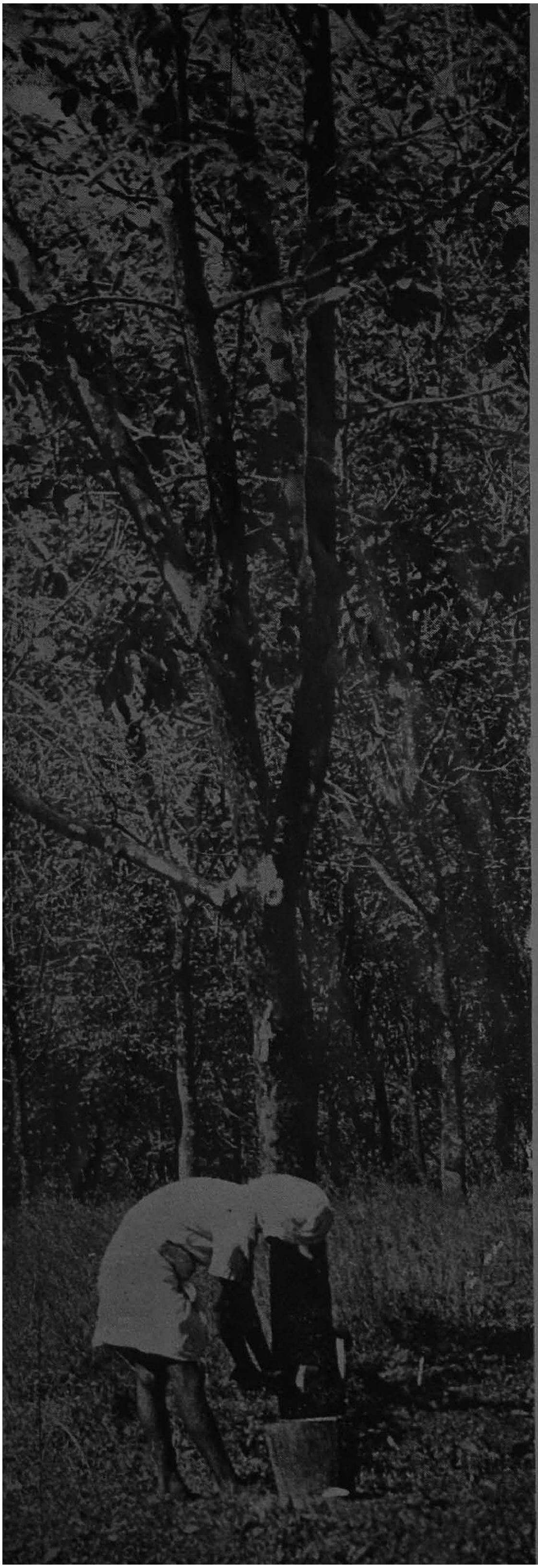


REFERENCE

District name	MADURAI
State boundary	
District boundary	

LEGEND

Forest area	
Area of forests in the district in acres as classified during the agricultural year 1953	304,487
Percentage to the total of the district area	11·0



Of the other services rendered and amenities provided by the Forest Department, particularly to the rural population, mention may be made of the extensive grazing facilities afforded to rural cattle. Nearly 14 lakhs head of cattle resort to forests for grazing every year, for which the owners pay very nominal permit fees.

With the twin objectives of soil erosion control and augmentation of forest resources three important schemes for the artificial regeneration of forests have been included in the Five-Year Plan, viz. (i) Plantation of eucalyptus in the Nilgiris and the Palnis, (2) plantation of wattle in the Nilgiris and Palnis, and (3) plantation of teak principally in South Kanara district, Wynad and other parts of Malabar district.

There is a well-organised Forest Department in Madras, headed by a Chief Conservator of Forests, for effectively implementing the forest policy of the Government. Contrary to popular belief the forests are not just spontaneous growths which do not require anybody to look after them. The truth is that forests need careful tending and their improvement and development are the primary responsibilities of the Forest officials. Scientific forestry requires that they should know the technique of proper forest management to enable them to grow trees of the right species and to the right size, and these, as rapidly as possible. Proper exploitation of forests also requires considerable skill and knowledge. The net-work of Forest administration in Madras consists of a large number of trained personnel who are responsible not only for the protection but also the proper development of forests.

PRESERVATION OF WILD LIFE

The care and preservation of wild life also receive proper attention, recognising the imperative need for checking the rapid dwindling of our stock of game with the modern advances in fire arms and in transport. Steps have already been taken to enlarge the Mudumalai Game Sanctuary (on the Ooty–Mysore Road) so as to afford adequate room for game to move about freely and in complete safety. The area of the Sanctuary has been extended from 29 sq. miles to 120 sq. miles. There is also a proposal to convert this into a National Park, with all modern amenities for camping, studying and photographing wild life in its own abode.

A Rubber Plantation (Malabar)

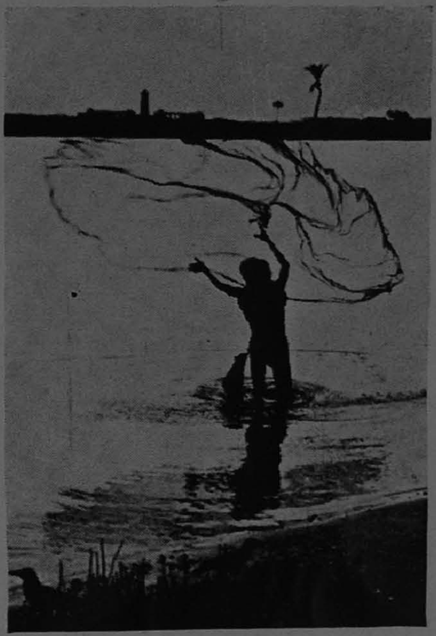
Fisheries

MADRAS STATE is rich in both marine and inland fisheries. It has a coast line of about 500 miles on the east coast and about 300 miles on the west coast. The Bay of Bengal on the east, the Arabian Sea on the west, and the Gulf of Mannar in the south are all teeming with millions and millions of tons of excellent fish. Besides there are 4 lakhs of acres of inland waters in this State. By rational exploitation of the sea fisheries with the employment of improved crafts and tackles, and by scientific stocking of the scarcely populated inland waters which include the river systems, irrigation channels, huge reservoirs, lakes, wells, ponds, estuaries and back waters with suitable quick-growing fish seed, bumper crops of fish could be had supplying the much needed protein food to the people.

Statistics of landings of the important shoaling fishes of the west and east coasts of the State during the year 1953-54 are given below:—

Name of Fish.	Weight in maunds.	Value in Rs.
A.—West Coast.		
Oil sardine	22,90,890	75,98,403
Mackerels	5,80,038	39,27,550
Prawns	3,84,599	20,03,710
Soles	3,11,807	12,13,606
Silver bellies	2,30,891	12,17,056
Cat Fish	91,573	8,67,680
B.—East Coast.		
Jew fish	21,120	2,03,070
Cat fish	14,537	1,63,039
Sharks	9,848	1,09,588
Mullets	9,399	1,08,991
Ribbon fish	7,327	83,224

On the west coast there are 116 fishing villages in South Kanara and 93 villages in Malabar with a total population of 2,02,085 fisher-folk. On the east coast there are 77 fishing villages inhabited by 42,441 fisherfolk.



Inland Fisheries are an important source of fish supply

The total number of inland fisherfolk is 1,55,766.

The Fisheries Department was established as early as 1907 with the triple objectives of stepping up production, improving the socio-economic conditions of the fishermen, and making available to the consumers a regular supply of fish at reasonable rates.

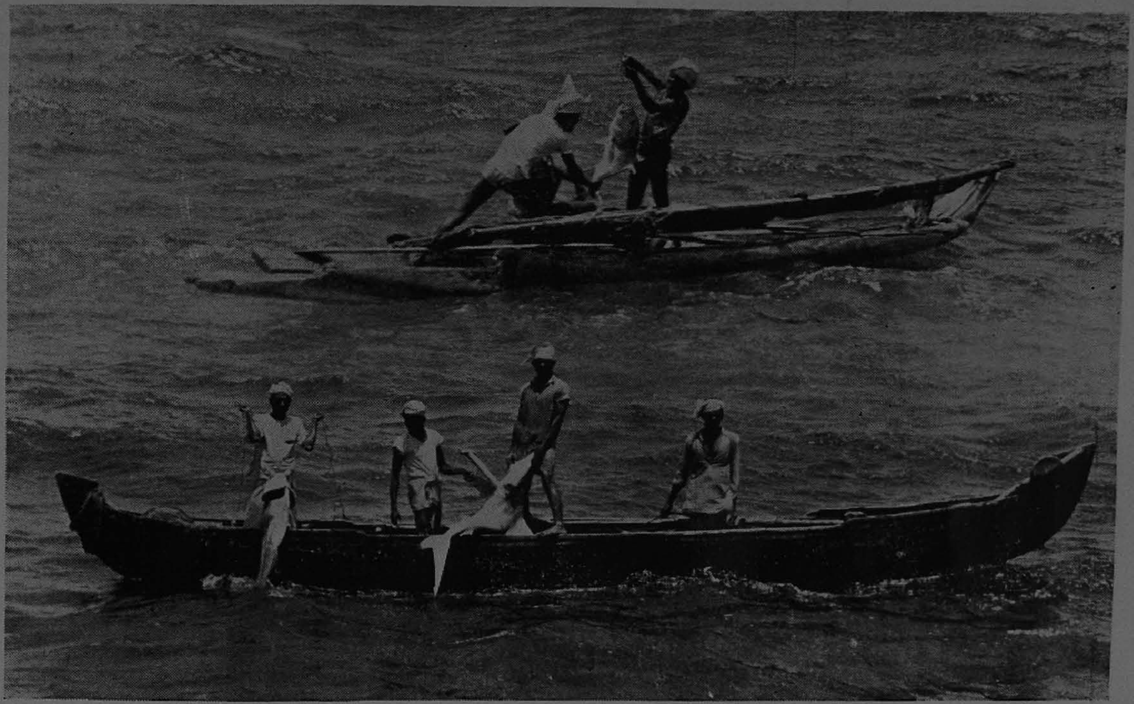
INLAND FISHING

Out of the four lakhs of acres of inland waters in the State, about 15,000 acres have already been stocked with suitable quick-growing fishes like Catla, Cirrhina, Lobeo and Chanos. The Department has taken Mettur Reservoir for exploitation on scientific lines as an experiment. The Reservoir which has an extent of about 63 sq. miles of water is able to yield about 17,000 tons of fish a year as a result of systematic stocking for about 15 years. The quick growing and tasty fish called Catla which was unknown in the waters south of Madras was introduced in the Mettur Reservoir about 15 years ago and it has permanently established itself in all the systems of the Cauvery and its branches.

MADRAS STATE

FISHERIES

Scale 1 Inch = 72 Miles



Deep-sea Fishing—These boats are towed to the sea by motor vessels

An experimental scheme for rearing fish in the backyard wells has been launched in Coimbatore, Salem and North Arcot district. Another experimental scheme introduced by the Fisheries Department is the paddy-cum-fish culture in Tanjore district where the cultivators are encouraged to rear fish in their fields along with their paddy crops, which will enable them to double their income from the fields.

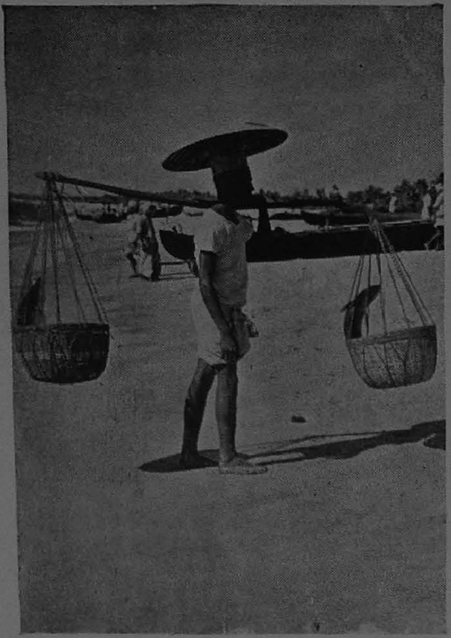
DEEP-SEA FISHING

The deep-sea fishing centres started in 1943 as a war time measure for producing Shark Liver Oil are supplying crude liver oil to the Government Oil Factory at Kozhikode, where it is refined, deodorised, rectified, blended, diluted and bottled for supply throughout the country with a high percentage of Vitamins A & D.

New methods of fishing in the sea, *viz.*, whiffing, light fishing, bull-trawling, etc., have been introduced to increase the production. The Fisheries Department has designed 21 footer type boats propelled by Diesel engines of 4-5 H.P. at about a cost of Rs. 6,000. Thirteen such boats were constructed and were launched in the sea at various places of the State on both the coasts for demonstration purposes. These boats, it has been found, are able to reach the rich fishing grounds very quickly and return to the shore with the catches in fresh condition. Under the Technical Co-operation Aid Programme, Madras State has been offered one purse Seiner, three small-powered crafts, ten marine diesel engines, three insulators, etc., for the development of deep-sea fisheries.

FISHERMEN'S CO-OPERATIVES

The Department has organised 231 Co-operative Societies to assist the fishermen by giving loans for purchase of equipments, and for marketing their catches. Quick transport facilities are provided by running motor vehicles between important landing and marketing centres. Two ice-cum-cold storage plants at Mangalore and Kozhikode are nearing completion; and these are expected to save from spoilage about 25 per cent of the catches. Seventy-five fish curing yards are maintained for supply of good salt at subsidised rates for proper curing of the catches.



A typical fisherman on the west coast

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

Fifty-four special schools, including two High Schools, are run by the Department for the benefit of the fishermen's children. Natural science and fisheries science play a large part in the curriculum. The children are taught handicrafts like coir-rope making, mat making and net making. Books and stationery are given free to these children.

Researches for the proper conservation, exploitation and utilisation of the fisheries of the State are being pursued at four marine biological stations at Kozhikode, Tuticorin, Krusadai Island and Ennur ; two fresh water biological stations at Madras and Bhavanisagar ; and at the Technological Station, Kozhikode.

There are a museum and an aquarium in which preserved and live exhibits are maintained to educate the public. A fresh water Aquarium has been recently opened in Madras City in the building which housed the old Aquarium in pre-war days.

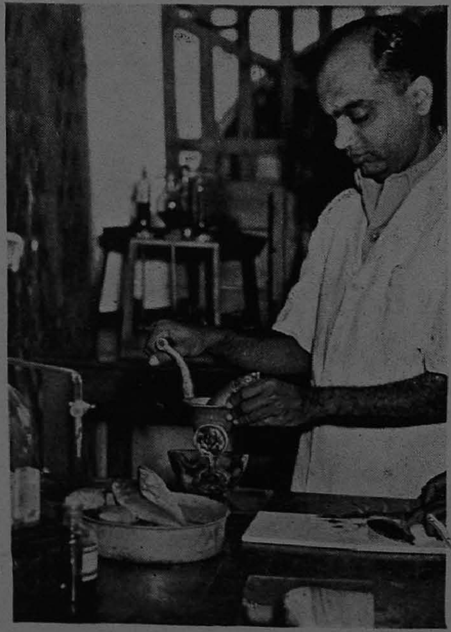
BY-PRODUCTS

Cottage industries for the manufacture of by-products like semi-dried prawns, fish-meals and fish oil are being popularised through demonstration factories. During 1953-54, 3,787 lbs. of semi-dried prawns, 17,097 lbs. of fish meals and 3,556 lbs. of fish oil were produced by the departmental units. 2,230 tons of fish oil were manufactured by private agencies. The Government Shark Liver Oil Factory at Kozhikode was supplied with 45,117 lbs. of raw shark liver oil for purification and blending. 22,682 lbs. of sea weed compost, 16,320 of brine salt manure and 1,379 lbs. of sea weed ash were produced by departmental demonstration units.

CHANKS AND PEARLS

About 10 lakhs of chanks were fished off the Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram district coasts in 1953-54. The divers engaged in this shell fish industry are afforded all amenities and financial assistance. A survey of the pearl banks gave indications for a prospective pearl fishery in 1955. At the pearl fisheries operations carried on at Tuticorin during March—May 1955, which took place after a lapse of nearly three decades, more than 35 lakhs of pearl oysters were caught and the Government share of the catch amounting to over 23 lakhs were sold at a price of over Rs. 1,36,398.

A Fisheries research station



Industries and Minerals

MADRAS is regarded as the third most industrialised State in India, Bombay and West Bengal leading. Textiles, Sugar, cement, light engineering, etc., are some of the well-established industries in the State. In recent times, particularly after the introduction of the Five-Year Plan, a number of new industrial establishments have been springing up in different parts of the State. Important among them are automobile manufacturing plants, bicycle manufacturing plants, etc.

COTTON TEXTILES

Cotton textiles is the most important major industry in the State. There are 89 textile mills in the State, of which 38 are located in Coimbatore district, known as the " Manchester of South India ". Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Tiruchirapalli and Malabar are other important areas where textile mills are located. One of the textile mills in Madras City is one of the biggest in the country and it employs about 16,000 workers. Textile industry in the State is the largest employer of labour and it has been estimated that about 88,000 workers are employed daily in textile manufacture. The annual production of all the mills in the State has been estimated to be about 16,60,75,671 lbs. of yarn and 4,02,08,869 lbs. of woven goods.

There are four sugar factories in the State located in North Arcot, South Arcot, Madurai and Tiruchirapalli districts. They employ about 2,200 workers and their annual production has been estimated to be about 33,396 tons.

There are three cement factories in the State employing about 2,900 workers and turning out about 5,39,374 tons of cement a year. The factories are located at Madukkarai (Coimbatore district), Dalmiapuram (Tiruchirapalli district) and Talayuthu (Tirunelveli district).

Manufacture of glass and glassware is another important industry in the State. In 6 factories engaged in this industry situated in Coimbatore, Salem and Madras more than 800 workers are employed and their annual production has been estimated to be about 86,000 gross.

Eight factories situated in North Arcot, Chingleput, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Malabar districts are engaged in the manufacture of matches. They employ about 4,200 workers a day and turn out about 60 lakhs gross matches.

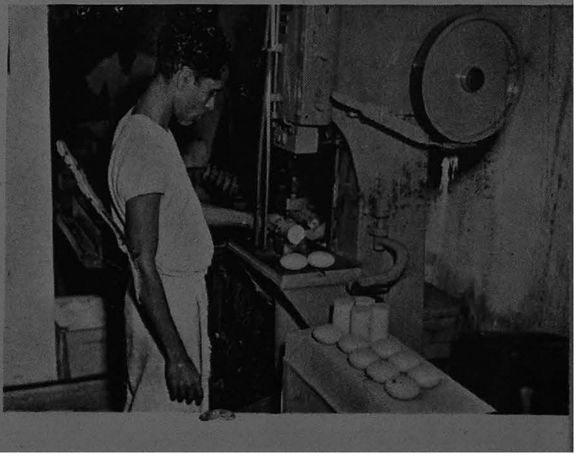
Soap is manufactured in 9 factories in the State, their annual production being about 1,858 tons. Government itself runs a factory in Kozhikode.

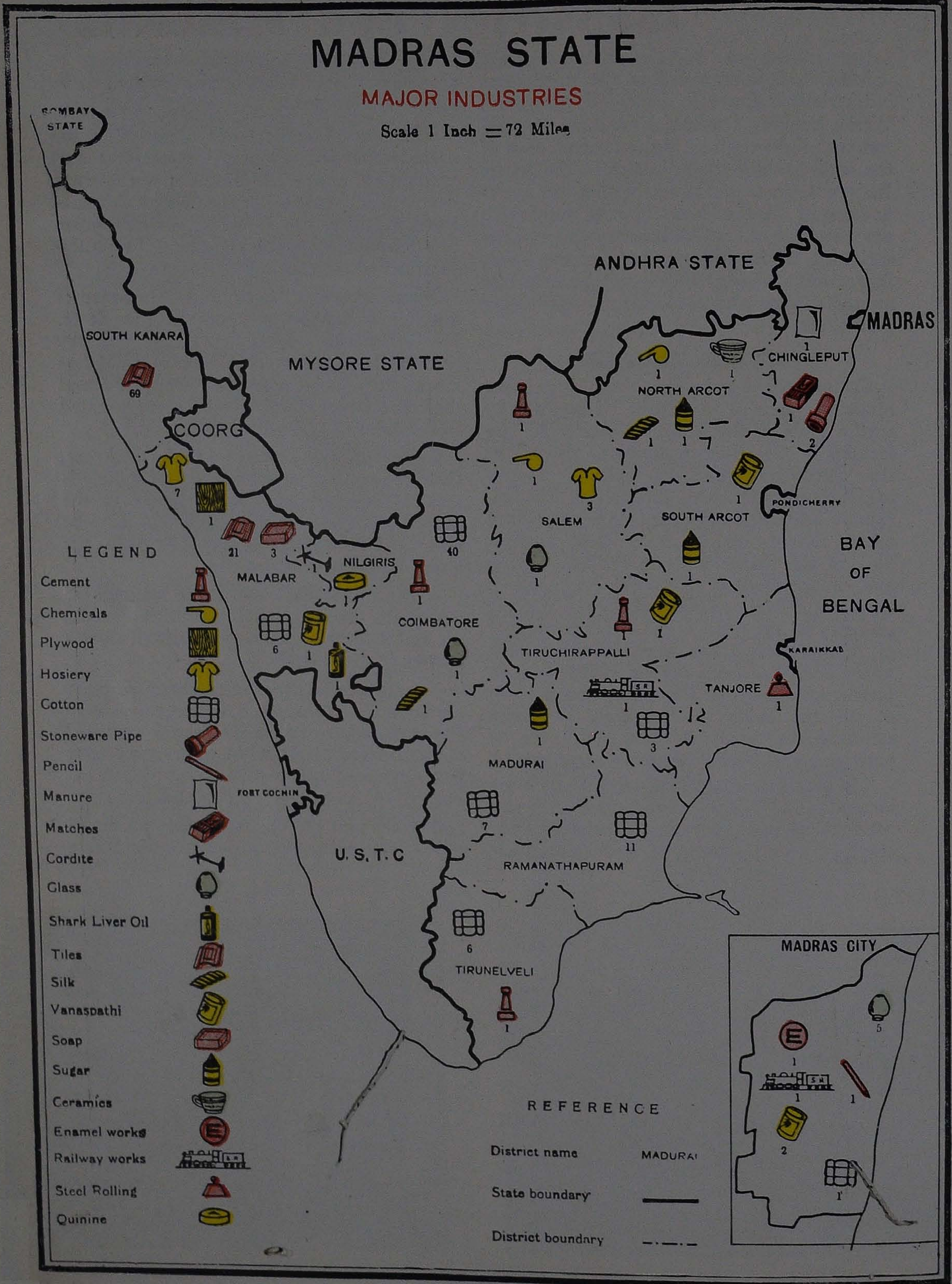
Twenty-two factories in the State employing about 2,000 workers a day are engaged in the manufacture of chemicals, their annual outturn being about 2,344 tons. 8 of these factories are situated in Madras.

More than 35,000 tons of vegetable oils and 8,000 tons of Vanaspati are produced in the State every year in 102 manufacturing

Inside a Textile Mill

Soap manufacturing

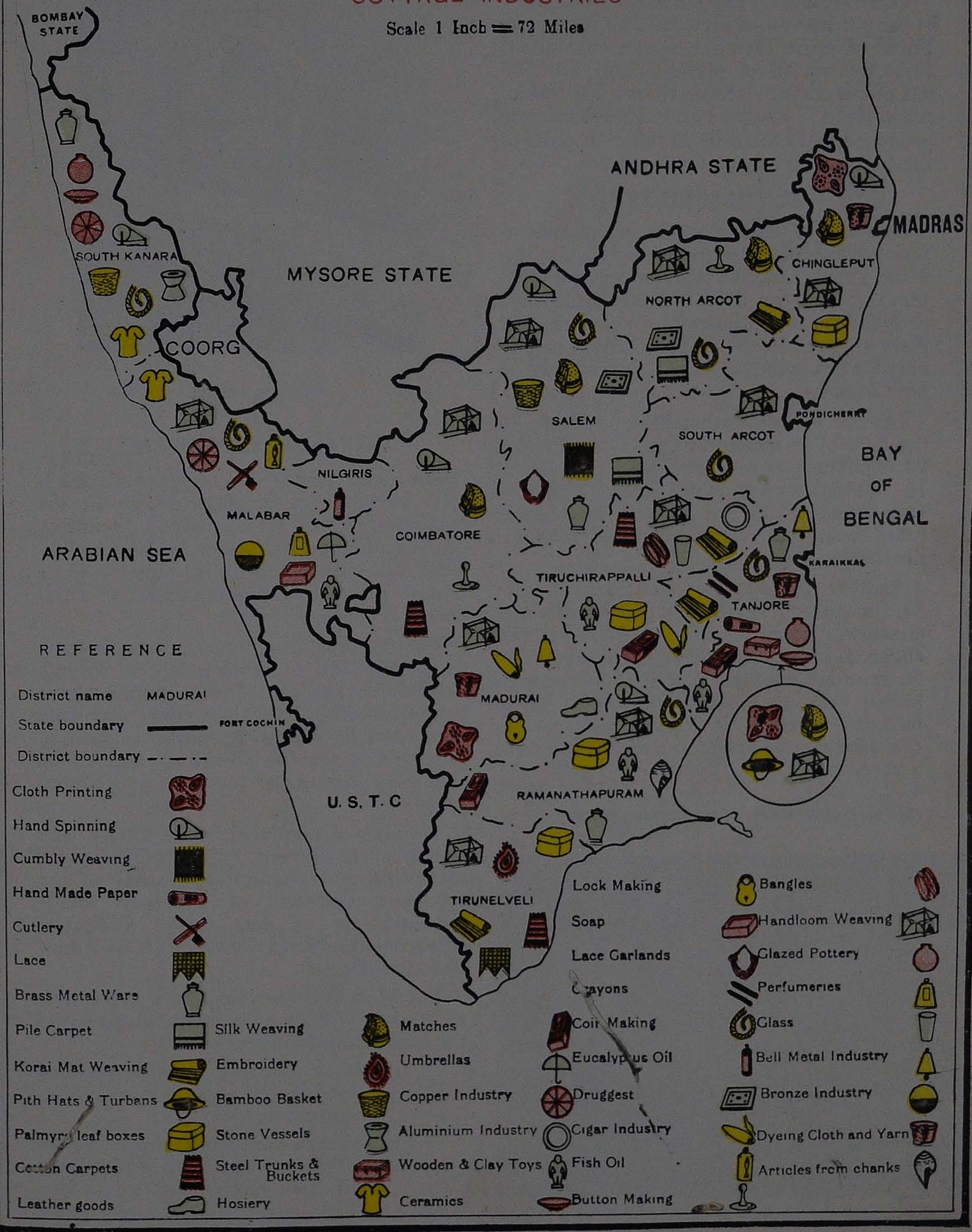



MADRAS STATE
MAJOR INDUSTRIES
Scale 1 Inch = 72 Miles
BOMBAY STATE
ANDHRA STATE
MYSORE STATE
MADRAS
SOUTH KANARA
COORG
CHINGLEPUT
NORTH ARCOT
SALEM
SOUTH ARCOT
PONDICHERRY
BAY OF BENGAL
NILGIRIS
MALABAR
COIMBATORE
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
KARAIKKAL
TANJORE
MADURAI
FORT COCHIN
U. S. T. C
RAMANATHAPURAM
TIRUNELVELI
MADRAS CITY
LEGEND
Cement
Chemicals
Plywood
Hosiery
Cotton
Stoneware Pipe
Pencil
Manure
Matches
Cordite
Glass
Shark Liver Oil
Tiles
Silk
Vanaspathi
Soap
Sugar
Ceramics
Enamel works
Railway works
Steel Rolling
Quinine
REFERENCE
District name
MADURAI
State boundary
District boundary

MADRAS STATE

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Scale 1 Inch = 72 Miles



plants, 89 of which employ more than 2,500 workers a day.

There are four factories in Malabar engaged in the production of plywood and tea chests. Three of these turn out in one year about 28,54,400 sq. ft. of plywood and 5,14,600 sets of tea chests. More than 1,700 tons of Aluminium, Copper and Brassware are produced in 14 factories in different parts of the State.

AUTOMOBILES

Two out of the five automobile manufacturing plants in India are located in Madras, while about 1,09,000 bicycles are manufactured every year at the newly established cycle factory near Madras. A new industrial plant engaged in the manufacture of machinery for heavy industries has also been set up near Madras.

Madras leads all other States in India in the field of leather industry. Out of about 80 big tanneries in India, producing about 10 million tanned hides and 20 million tanned skins, 50 are located in Madras State, mainly in North Arcot and Madurai districts.

Another industry in which Madras State has a near monopoly is cigars and cheroots. There are more than 400 factories engaged in this industry, while about 50 factories are engaged in the manufacture of bidies, chewing tobacco and snuff. These factories together, it has been estimated, consume about 53 million pounds of tobacco a year.

Palmyra Products are an important cottage industry

Handloom weaving

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

The development of cottage and small-scale industries is a prime factor in the rehabilitation of rural economy. According to the Planning Commission "The development of village industries must hold a central place in any programme of rural development".

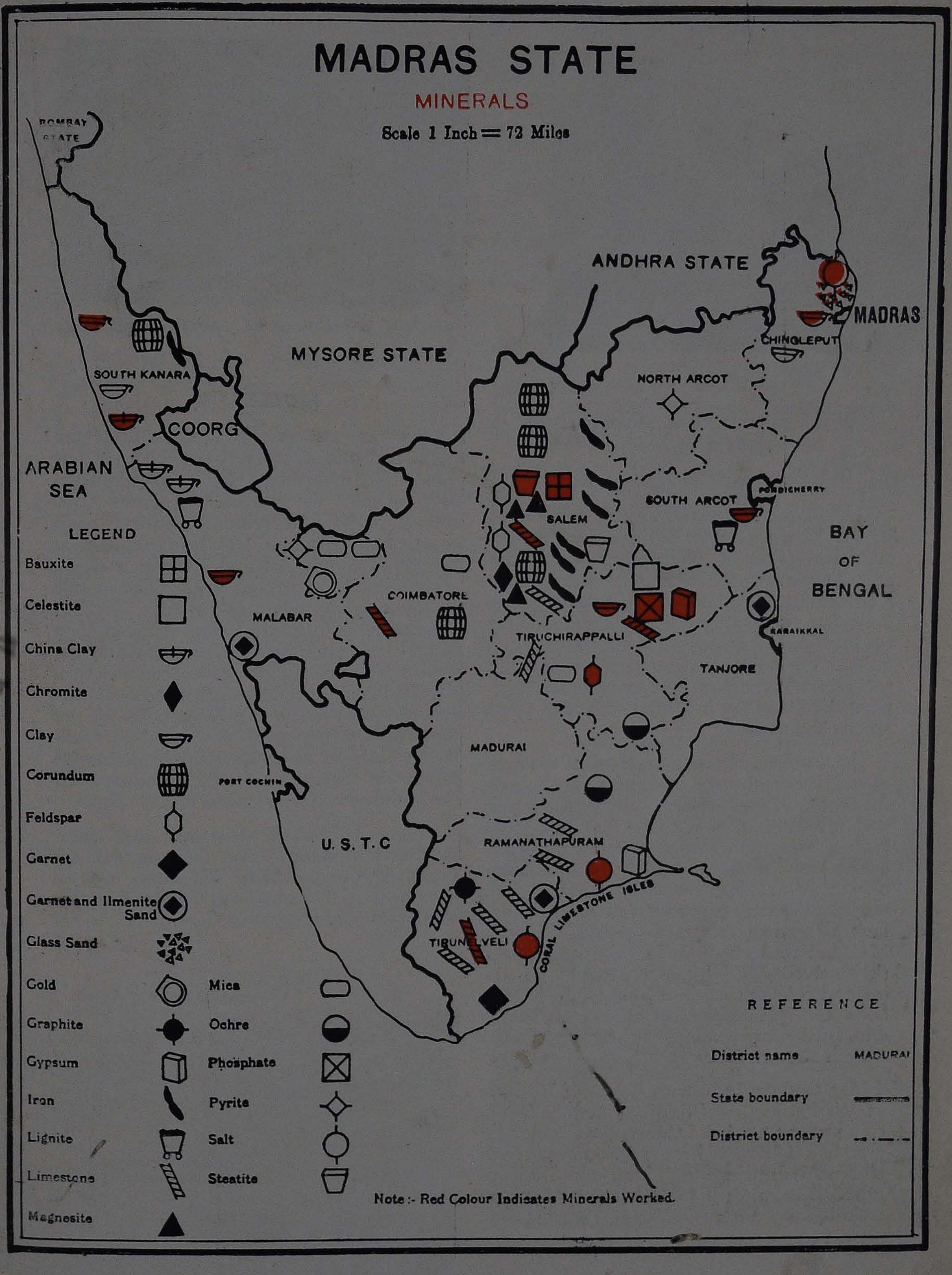
The Madras Government formulated a scheme in 1946 to develop Khadi through Government agency. The Government have been expanding the scheme every year since then, and have been spending substantial sums over it, thereby providing employment to a large number of the rural agricultural population.

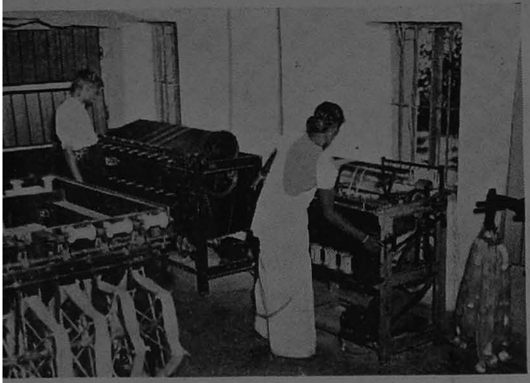
Training of personnel, manufacture and supply of equipment, supply of materials, marketing and research and study of the economic problems of different village industries are all done under a Special Department which is assisted by an Administrative Branch.

The Madras Government have also constitued advisory boards for the development of the following industries:—

(i) Match industry in the Sivakasi and Sathur areas in Ramanathapuram district;

(ii) Palmyra fibre and leaf products in Tuticorin and Tiruchendur areas in Tirunelveli district;


MADRAS STATE
MINERALS
Scale 1 Inch = 72 Miles
BOMBAY STATE
ANDHRA STATE
MADRAS
MYSORE STATE
CHINGLEPUT
NORTH ARCOT
SOUTH KANARA
COORG
ARABIAN SEA
SALEM
PONDICHERRY
SOUTH ARCOT
BAY OF BENGAL
COIMBATORE
MALABAR
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
KARAIKKAL
TANJORE
MADURAI
PORT COCHIN
U. S. T. C
RAMANATHAPURAM
CORAL LIMESTONE ISLES
TIRUNELVELI
LEGEND
Bauxite
Celestite
China Clay
Chromite
Clay
Corundum
Feldspar
Garnet
Garnet and Ilmenite Sand
Glass Sand
Gold
Graphite
Gypsum
Iron
Lignite
Limestone
Magnesite
Mica
Ochre
Phosphate
Pyrite
Salt
Steatite
REFERENCE
District name MADURAI
State boundary
District boundary
Note:- Red Colour Indicates Minerals Worked.



Silk yarn manufacturing

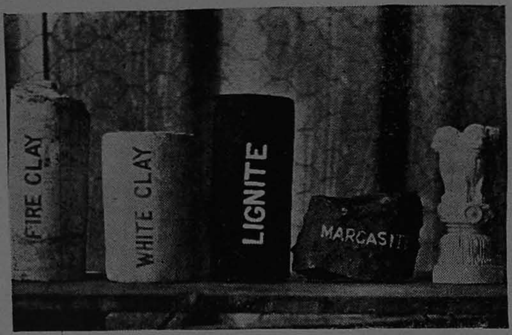
(iii) Leather goods manufacture in Dindigul in Madurai district ;

(iv) Coir in Malabar district.

The Rural Industrialisation Scheme of Sri M. Visweswarayya has been introduced in Musiri taluk of Tiruchirapalli district, as an experimental measure. The scheme provides for the formation of village group units for every 15 to 20 villages and the constitution of committees for these group units. The object is to develop industries in every part of the area, and to inculcate discipline, habits of self-help and collective effort among the masses.

The Government have undertaken a survey of important cottage industries throughout the State. These include : silkworm rearing and spinning in Hosur and Kollegal areas (Salem and Coimbatore districts); Brass, bronze metalware and cutlery in Kumbakonam area (Tanjore district); Conch shell works and palmyra products in Ramanathapuram area (Ramanathapuram district). Mat and reed products in Pattamadai area (Tirunelveli district); Rural cabinet making and coir and coconut industry in Kozhikode area (Malabar district); and basket and cotton cap making in Kasargod area (South Kanara district).

The Cottage Industries Research Institute at Washermanpet (Madras City) makes a comparative study of the designs, tools and methods followed here and elsewhere in cottage industries, to adapt and improve upon them, and, if possible, to evolve new techniques.



Samples of minerals unearthed at Neyveli in South Arcot

MINERALS

Important minerals in Madras State are mica, bartytes, gypsum, bauxite, limestone china clay, magnesite, etc. Investigations have revealed the existence of about 2,000 million tons of lignite (brown coal) in an area of about 100 square miles at Neyveli in South Arcot district at a depth of 175 feet from ground level. The sample of lignite taken, when processed, compared favourably with grade I coal received from Bengal. A pilot project for exploiting the lignite deposit at an estimated cost of Rs. 70 lakhs is under execution. If the cost of lignite is less than about Rs. 30 per ton which is the price now paid for rail-borne coal, an abundant supply of motive power at cheap rates will be assured for the industrial development of the State.

Magnesite, bauxite and iron ores occur in Salem district. The Government are exploring the possibility of setting up an iron and steel plant with Salem iron ore and South Arcot lignite.

The quarrying project at Neyveli

Electricity

MADRAS STATE ranks third in overall power production, second in hydro-electric development and first in rural electrification.

So far over 2,200 villages and hamlets have been electrified, and nearly 21,300 agricultural electric pumpsets connected.

The total installed capacity of the generating plants in the State is 220,000 KW. The connected industrial load is 233,000 KW, and the irrigation and agriculture load is 93,100 KW.

About 18 per cent of power used is consumed in the villages. Use of electricity in villages is confined mainly to pumping water from wells and canals for irrigation and to processing of locally grown produce. About 2,038 rural industries like rice hulling, oil crushing, groundnut decorticating and sugarcane crushing receive power.

In the five-year period 1946-47 to 1953-54 about 3,000 medium scale industries, 30 new textile mills and a number of other major industrial units such as cement, etc., have been set up with the power supplied.

Working expenses of Electricity Schemes in operation amount Rs. 3·87 crores, against a gross revenue of Rs. 5·26 crores expected to be earned in 1954-55 by the Electricity Department. Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes will come to Rs. 6·25 crores for 1954-55.

On an average about Rs. 150 lakhs are spent yearly for extending power to rural areas. The target is to bring power to about 250 villages every year, and connect up about 3,000 agricultural electric pumpsets annually.

MADRAS GRID

The Madras Power Grid comprises four hydro-electric (hydel) power stations and two major thermal stations. Over 5,000 miles of high tension transmission lines and 5,000 miles of low tension distribution lines carry the power for distribution.

The hydel schemes are Pykara, Mettur, Papanasam and Moyar.

Pykara is the highest head plant in Asia, and has an installed capacity of 48,000 KVA. Extensions to increase capacity to 80,000 KVA (70,000 KW) will be completed, by the end of 1955, with the construction of a new dam on the Pykara river. Pykara serves the Nilgiris, Malabar and Coimbatore districts.

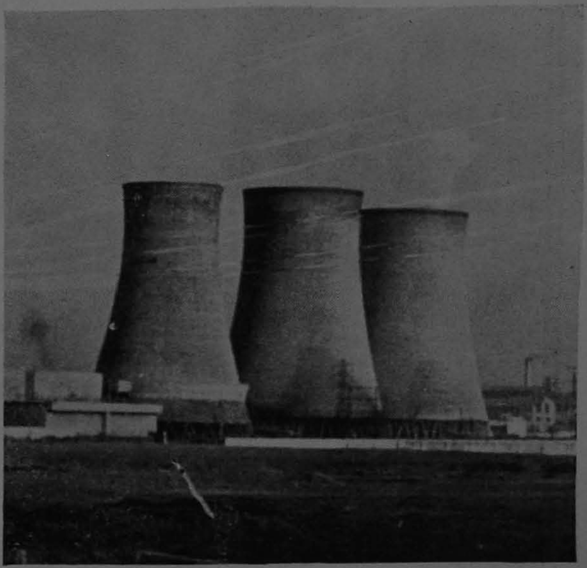
Mettur Dam—5,300 feet long and 176 feet high—is one of the largest structures of its kind in the world. It is built across the Cauvery river at Mettur in Salem district.

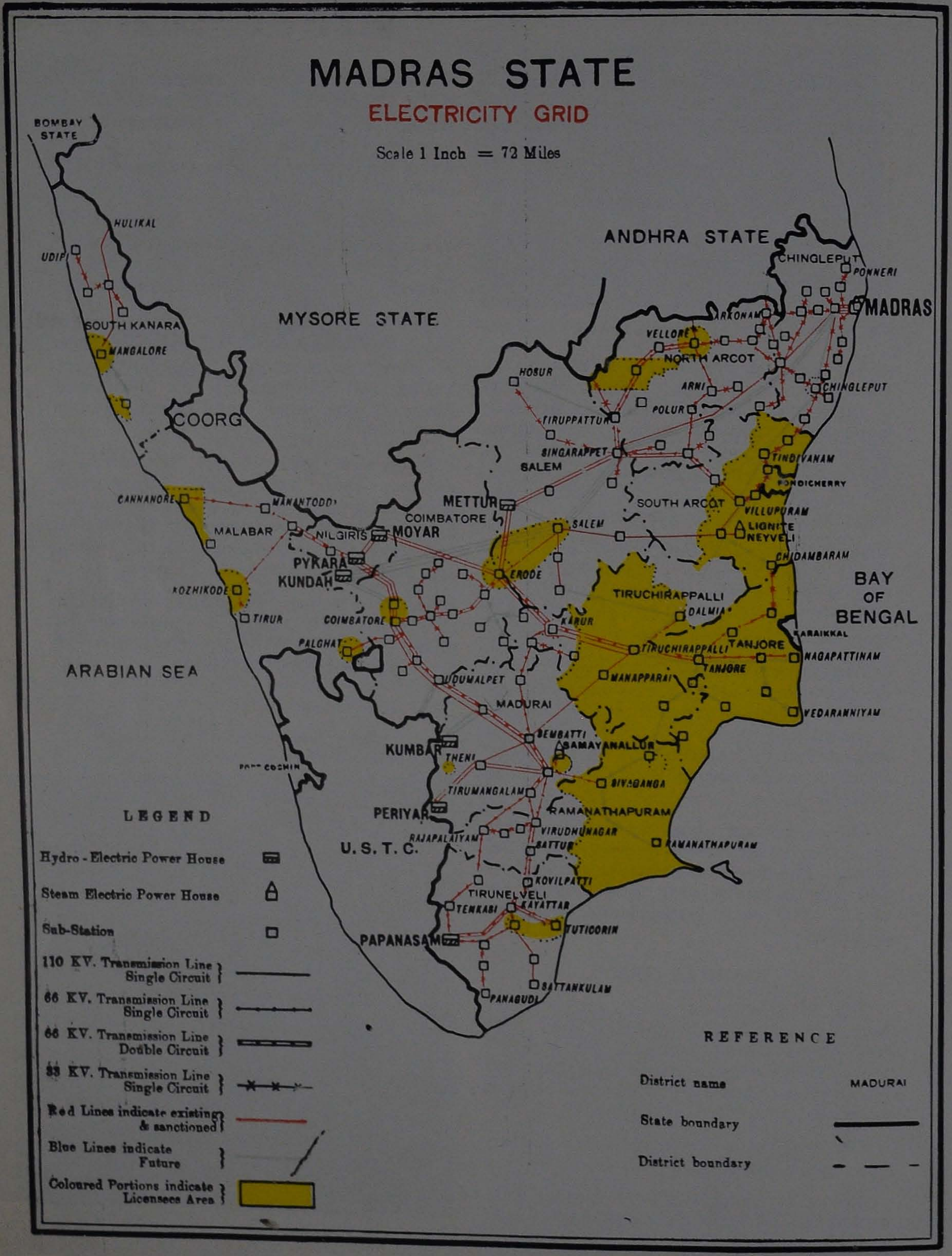
The powerhouse has a total installed capacity of 50,000 KVA, and the power generated is transmitted to Singanapet, Vellore and Villupuram in the North, and Erode, Tiruchirapalli and Nagapattinam in the south.

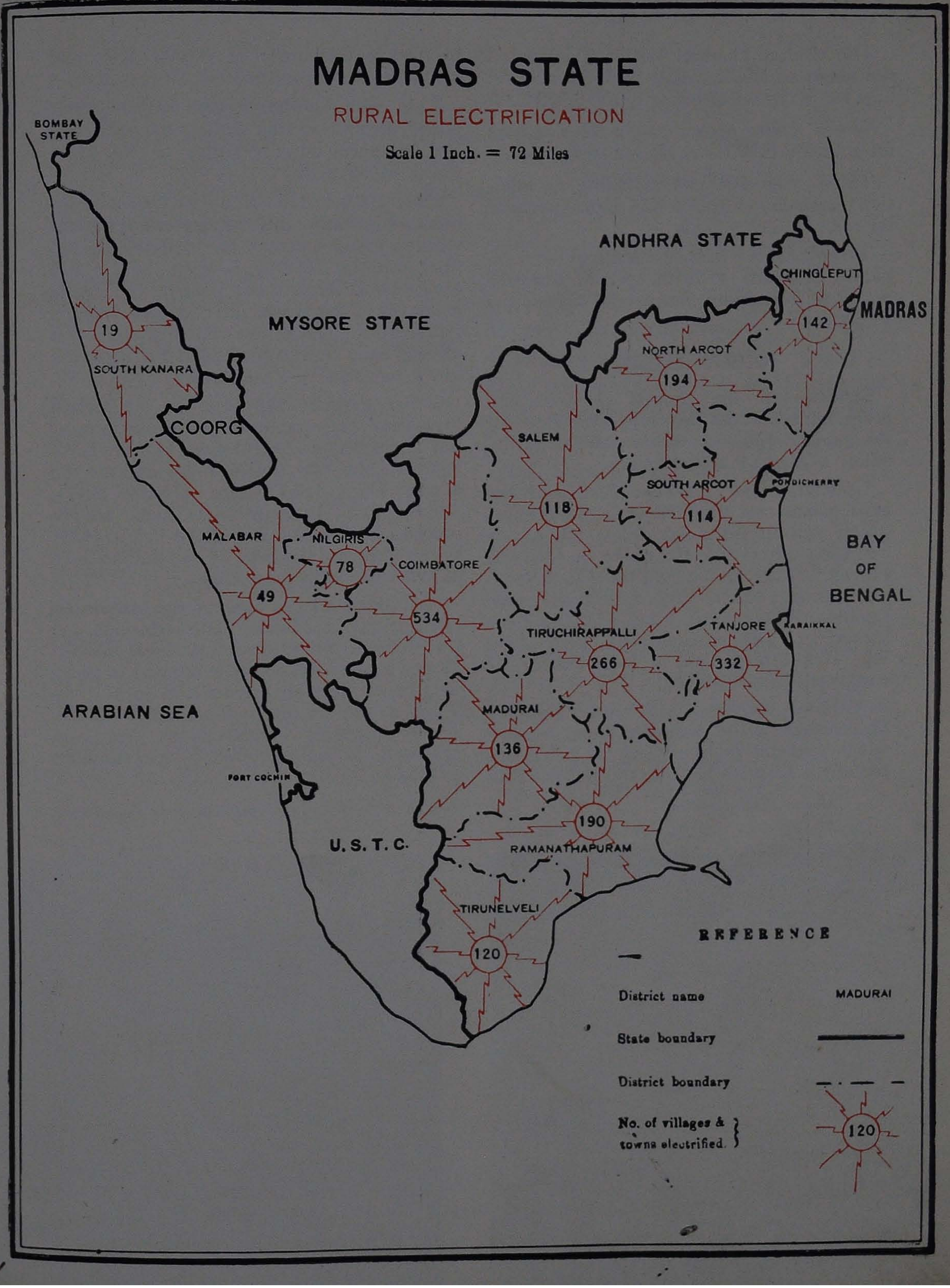
Papanasam hydel scheme, comprising a masonry dam across the Tambraparni river and a power station at the Papanasam Falls, has an installed capacity of 28,000 KW and serves the southern districts of Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram and Madurai.

Moyar, a post-war Project, utilises the tail race waters of the Pykara powerhouse to produce 36,000 KW of power which is fed into the inter-connected Grid.

Cooling Towers—Madras Thermal Station




MADRAS STATE
ELECTRICITY GRID
Scale 1 Inch = 72 Miles
BOMBAY STATE
MYSORE STATE
ANDHRA STATE
COORG
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
U. S. T. C.
SOUTH KANARA
MALABAR
NILGIRIS
COIMBATORE
SALEM
NORTH ARCOT
SOUTH ARCOT
CHINGLEPUT
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
TANJORE
MADURAI
RAMANATHAPURAM
TIRUNELVELI
MADRAS
HULIKAL
UDIPI
MANGALORE
CANNANORE
MANANTODDI
KOZHIKODE
TIRUR
PALGHAT
PYKARA
KUNDAH
MOYAR
METTUR
COIMBATORE
ERODE
HOSUR
TIRUPPATTUR
SINGARAPPET
VELLORE
ARKONAM
ARNI
POLUR
PONNERI
TINDIVANAM
PONDICHERRY
VILLUPURAM
LIGNITE NEYVELI
CHIDAMBARAM
KARUR
DALMIA
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
KARAIKKAL
NAGAPATTINAM
MANAPPARAI
VEDARANNIYAM
UDUMALPET
KUMBAR
THENI
SEMBATTI
SAMAYANALLUR
SIVAGANGA
PERIYAR
TIRUMANGALAM
RAJAPALAIYAM
VIRUDHUNAGAR
SATTUR
KOVILPATTI
TENKASI
KAYATTAR
TUTICORIN
PAPANASAM
SATTANKULAM
PANAGUDI
LEGEND
Hydro - Electric Power House
Steam Electric Power House
Sub-Station
110 KV. Transmission Line Single Circuit
66 KV. Transmission Line Single Circuit
66 KV. Transmission Line Double Circuit
33 KV. Transmission Line Single Circuit
Red Lines indicate existing & sanctioned
Blue Lines indicate Future
Coloured Portions indicate Licensees Area
REFERENCE
District name
MADURAI
State boundary
District boundary



MADRAS STATE
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION
Scale 1 Inch. = 72 Miles
BOMBAY STATE
ANDHRA STATE
MYSORE STATE
MADRAS
CHINGLEPUT
142
19
SOUTH KANARA
NORTH ARCOT
194
COORG
SALEM
SOUTH ARCOT
PONDICHERRY
118
114
MALABAR
NILGIRIS
78
COIMBATORE
49
534
BAY OF BENGAL
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
TANJORE
KARAIKKAL
266
332
ARABIAN SEA
MADURAI
136
FORT COCHIN
190
U. S. T. C.
RAMANATHAPURAM
TIRUNELVELI
120
REFERENCE
District name
MADURAI
State boundary
District boundary
No. of villages & towns electrified.
120

The Madras Thermal Station which serves the needs of Madras City and the suburbs now has an installed capacity of 56,500 KW.

Works under second stage development for a 15,000 KW turbo set are under way.

Third stage work for installing an additional capacity of 30,000 KW is programmed for completion by 1958.

The Madurai Thermal Station at Samayanallur designed to firm up the seasoned power of Papanasam has a total capacity of 14,000 KW.

NEW PROJECTS

Schemes in the process of execution, programmed in the first Five-Year Plan for the period 1951-56 will entail a capital outlay of about Rs. 30 crores.

Under the first Five-Year Plan work has been started on the Periyar hydel Project which will utilise a 1,230 feet fall of the irrigation waters of Periyar lake in Madurai district. The Station will ultimately generate about 140,000 KW during the nine-month irrigation period and 37,000 KW in summer. The scheme will cost about Rs. 10·5 crores and is expected to be completed in five years.

Awaiting approval of the Planning Commission is the Kundah hydel scheme, which provides for harnessing the potentialities of the Kundah basin in the Nilgiris Hills by two powerhouses of 40,000 KW and 1,40,000 KW capacities.

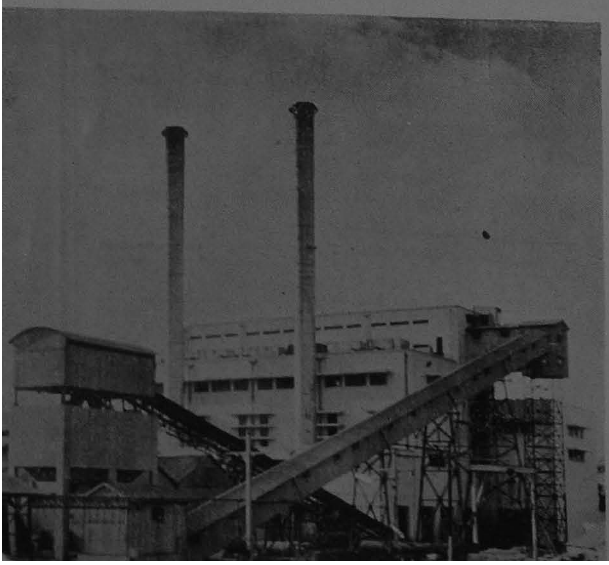
This will be the biggest hydro-electric power project in the State and will cost Rs. 26 crores initially rising to Rs. 35·44 crores in ten years.

Plans are being drawn up for the establishment of a large thermal generation plant with an initial capacity of 100,000 KW and final capacity 200,000 KW in the Neyveli area (South Arcot district) using the lignite resources of this place. If cheap and steady supplies of lignite are forthcoming, this scheme may be recommended for inclusion in the second Five-Year Plan.

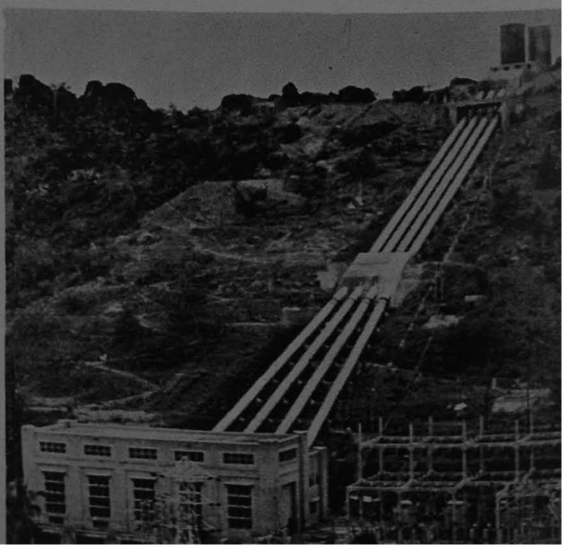
Other schemes proposed for the second Five-Year Plan include power stations at the Papanasam Dam site (4,000 KW) Pykara Dam site (3,000 KW) and at the Metur Dam level sluice (75,000 KW). Survey and hydro-metric work are in progress in the Nilgiris and the Palani Hills, to tap a potential source of one million KW of hydel power in these areas.

At present 99 per cent of the generation of electricity in Madras State is done in the Government owned power stations. About 30 per cent of the power generated is being distributed through private and local body licensees and the rest by Government direct. These licensees' undertakings are also proposed to be acquired by Government gradually.

Madras Thermal Station



Papanasam Hydel Project



Education

THE CENSUS of 1951 showed that about 21·9 per cent of the population in Madras State were literate. The percentage of literacy was 45·8 in Travancore-Cochin, 24·6 in Bombay, 20·8 in Mysore and 15 in Andhra. The table below shows the number of literates in each district and their percentage to the population of the district in 1951 :

District.	Literates.	Percentage.
Madras	602,490	42·5
Chingleput	338,800	18·3
South Arcot	484,730	17·5
Tanjore	716,450	24·0
Madurai	603,350	20·9
Ramanathapuram ...	44,440	21·2
Tirunelveli	627,110	25·6
North Arcot	519,190	18·2
Salem	382,850	11·4
Tiruchirapalli	560,950	19·1
Coimbatore	577,440	17·5
The Nilgiris	57,790	18·5
Malabar	1,489,490	31·8
South Kanara	409,740	23·4
Total ...	7,811,820	21·9

The Constitution of India makes specific provision in its Directive Principles of State Policy : "The State shall endeavour to provide within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years". Elementary education in Madras State has already been made free in all public elementary schools. 71 per cent of the boys of school-going age and 43 per cent of girls of school-going age has already been enrolled in the elementary or basic schools in the State.

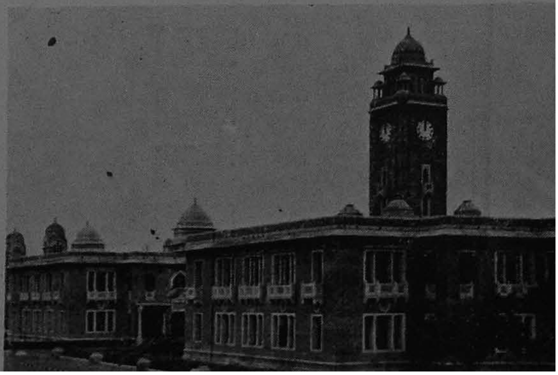
BASIC EDUCATION

Basic education, with its emphasis on craft work and activities, is the accepted policy of the Government, since it has been realised more and more that in the education of masses, mere book learning is not enough and that a practical training for a healthy, useful and co-operative living is essential. In accordance with the above, the present policy is to convert as many elementary schools as possible into basic schools.

In the field of secondary education also there has been great progress in recent years. A reorganised scheme of secondary education with greater emphasis on the study of regional languages and citizenship training is in force in the State. A scheme of diversified course is in force in secondary schools, its main object being to provide a variety of courses like engineering, agriculture, teaching, home science, painting, music, etc., instead of a merely academic course.

Emphasis is laid on a well-planned adult education scheme particularly in the Community Development areas. The purpose of this scheme is to train the adult citizens in

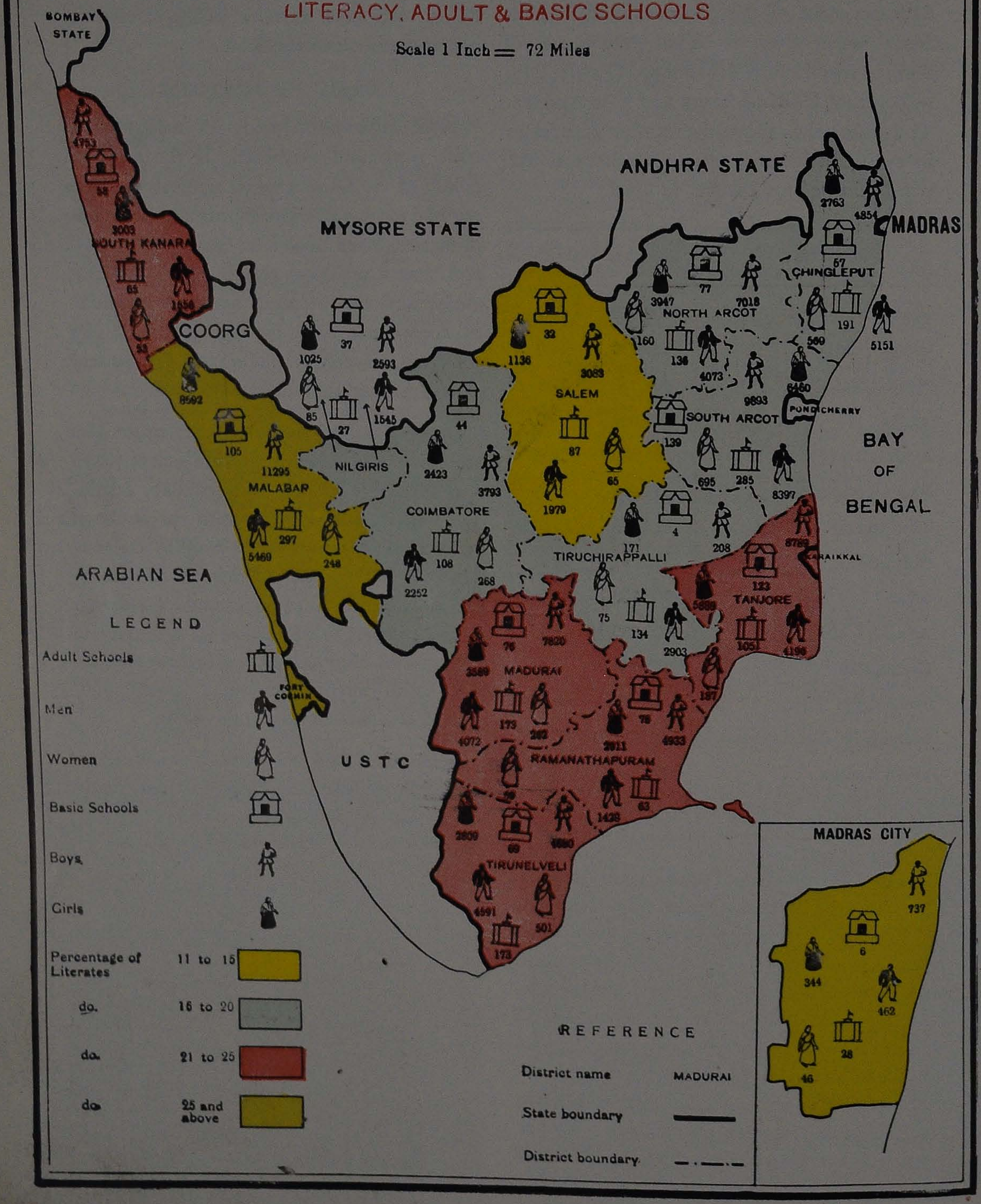
University Buildings—Madras



MADRAS STATE

LITERACY, ADULT & BASIC SCHOOLS

Scale 1 Inch = 72 Miles



the new tasks that await them in their new role in a free democracy. The statement below shows the main types of schools and the strength in them in 1954.

Schools.	Number.	Strength.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Elementary Schools	21,423	1,829,177	1,081,263	2,910,440
Secondary ,, ...	1,011	378,820	119,727	498,547
Basic ,, ...	905	74,448	45,262	119,710
Adult ,, ...	1,984	51,104	3,273	54,377

With the twin objectives of providing employment to the large number of educated unemployed and to further spread education about 2,800 single-teacher schools have been started all over the State recently.

In the field of higher education, there are two Universities in the State, viz. the Madras University and the Annamalai University. The State had in 1953–54, 39 colleges for general education for men (6 honours, 25 first grade and 8 second grade) and 14 colleges for general education for women (one honours, 8 first grade and 5 second grade). The strength of the various University classes at the end of the academic year 1953–54 was 33,837 men and 5,247 women.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

Facilities for professional and technical education in the State also has registered significant progress in recent years. There are five Medical Colleges in the State besides one College of Indigenous Medicine, 5 Engineering Colleges, apart from the Engineering Faculty in the Annamalai University and the Technology Faculty in the Madras and Annamalai Universities, one Agricultural College, one Forestry College, one Law College and one Veterinary College. The total number of training colleges at the end of the academic year 1953–54 was 8 for men (including the Annamalai University) and 3 for women, the total number of B.T. students on rolls being 526 men and 236 women. There were also 48 non-basic training schools for men, 50 non-basic training schools for women, 28 basic training schools for men, 14 basic training schools for women and 5 institutions for the training of pre-primary children, besides other types of training institutions. The total enrolment in these schools was over 11,500 men and 8,500 women. Besides there were 9 Polytechnics in the State with a total strength of 3,721 and 31 Industrial Schools with a strength of 1,781. The total number of Commercial Schools in the State was 311 and their strength 20,318 (18,387 men and 1,931 women).

EDUCATION OF HANDICAPPED

The total number of schools for the education of the handicapped in the State was 15, of which 5 schools were for the deaf mutes, 5 for the blind and one for both deaf and blind, and 4 for the crippled. 862 boys and 412 girls were under instruction in these schools at the end of 1953–54.

Modern devices like film and radio are increasingly adopted in the schools in the State. In 1953–54 there were 338 schools fitted with 16 mm. projectors and 283 schools with 35 mm. filmstrip projectors. 575 schools have been equipped with radio sets.

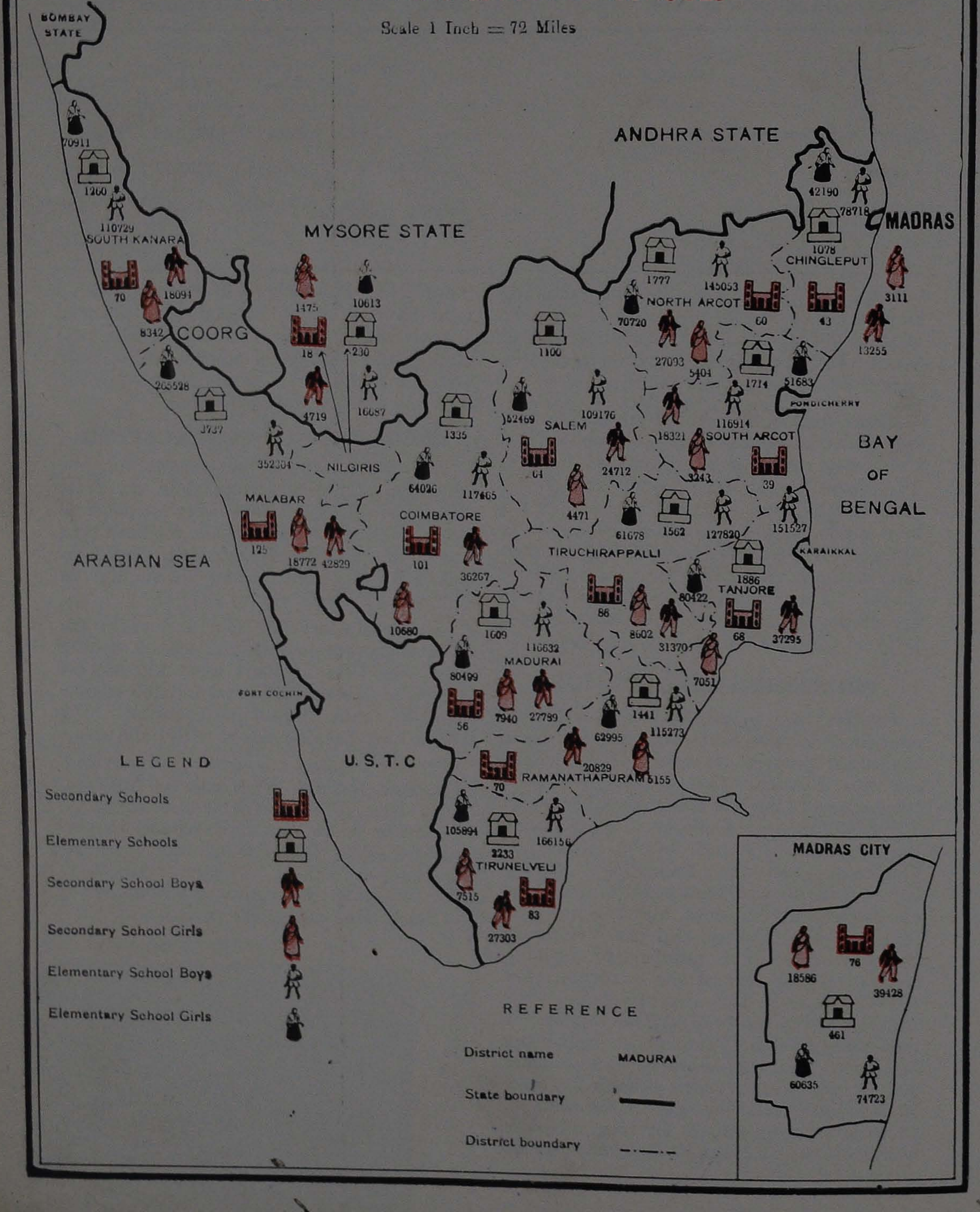
Military training is sought to be provided to students through the scheme of National Cadet Corps. There were 99 units of N.C.C. functioning in 58 secondary schools in the State including 6 Air Wing and 6 Naval Wing units in 1953–54. 93 units of Auxiliary Cadet Corps in 93 secondary schools were also functioning during the period.

Presidency College, Madras

MADRAS STATE

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

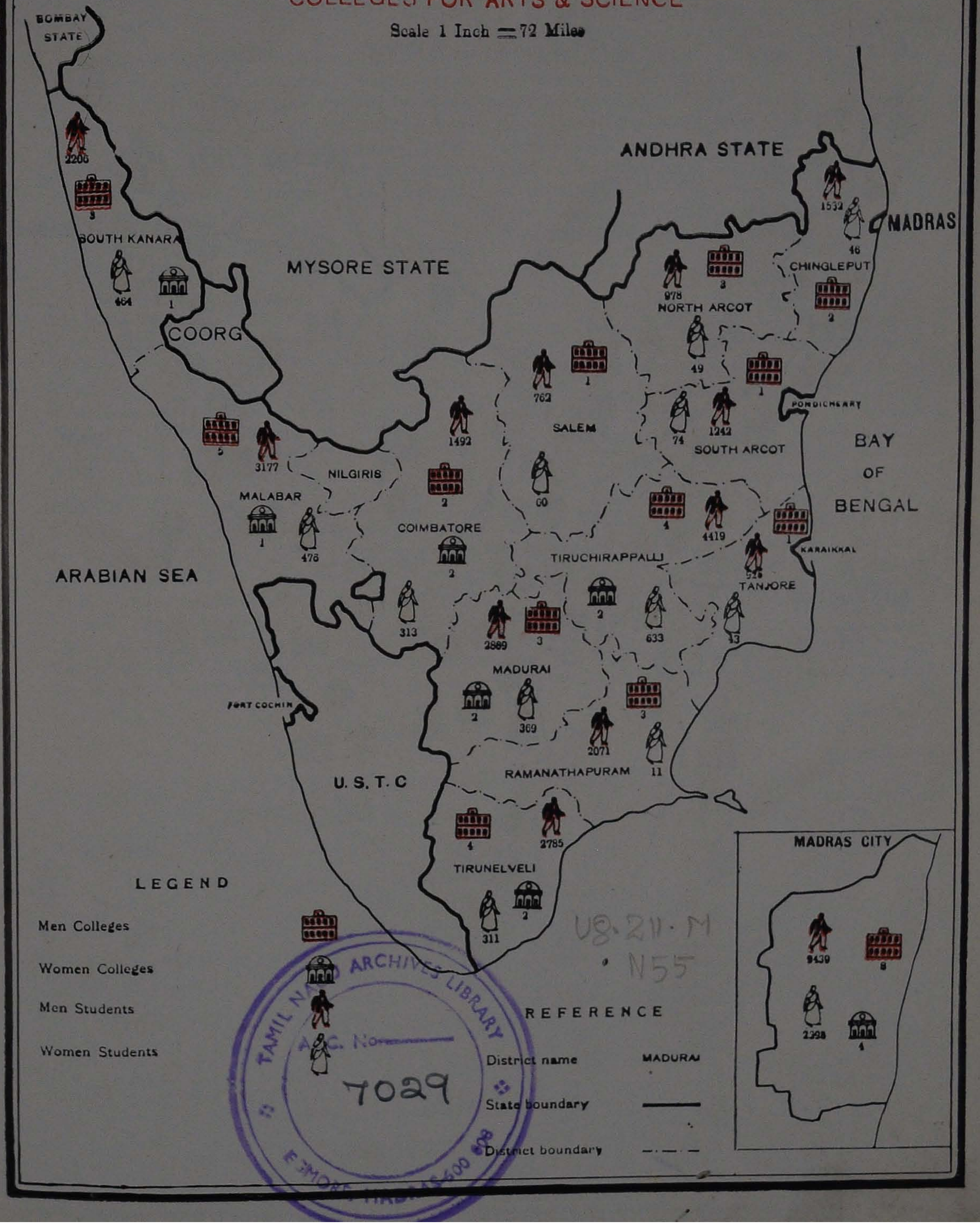
Scale 1 Inch = 72 Miles



MADRAS STATE

COLLEGES FOR ARTS & SCIENCE

Scale 1 Inch = 72 Miles



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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES LIBRARY
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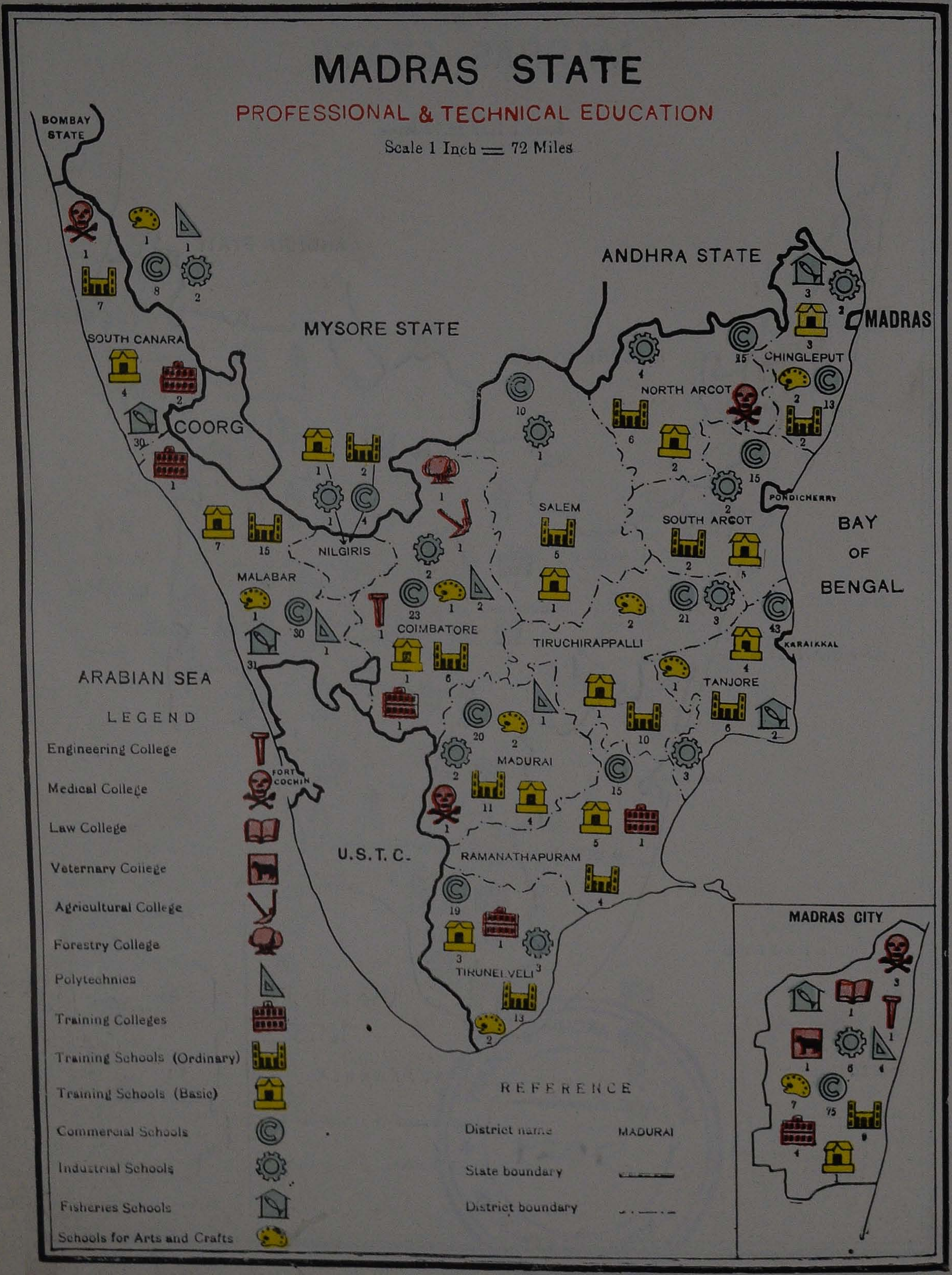


MADRAS STATE
PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL EDUCATION
Scale 1 Inch = 72 Miles
BOMBAY STATE
ANDHRA STATE
MYSORE STATE
MADRAS
SOUTH CANARA
COORG
CHINGLEPUT
NORTH ARCOT
NILGIRIS
SALEM
SOUTH ARCOT
PONDICHERRY
BAY OF BENGAL
MALABAR
COIMBATORE
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
KARAIKKAL
TANJORE
ARABIAN SEA
MADURAI
FORT COCHIN
U.S.T.C.
RAMANATHAPURAM
TIRUNELVELI
MADRAS CITY
LEGEND
Engineering College
Medical College
Law College
Veternary College
Agricultural College
Forestry College
Polytechnics
Training Colleges
Training Schools (Ordinary)
Training Schools (Basic)
Commercial Schools
Industrial Schools
Fisheries Schools
Schools for Arts and Crafts
REFERENCE
District name MADURAI
State boundary
District boundary

Medical and Health Facilities

IT is the birthright of every citizen in a modern welfare state to get the best medical service available.

Medical schemes include expansion of the facilities for medical education, extension of medical relief by improvements to hospitals and dispensaries, opening of tuberculosis sanatoria, promotion of anti-leprosy work, campaigns against epidemics, and preventive measures against scourges like malaria, filaria, cancer and others.

The training of medical and public health personnel is a priority item. Today there are six medical colleges in the State—Madras Medical College, Stanley Medical College, and the College of Indigenous Medicine in Madras City, the Christian Medical College in Vellore, the Madurai Medical College in Madurai and the Kasturba Medical College in Udipi. The Christian Medical College at Vellore and the Kasturba Medical College at Udipi are private institutions.

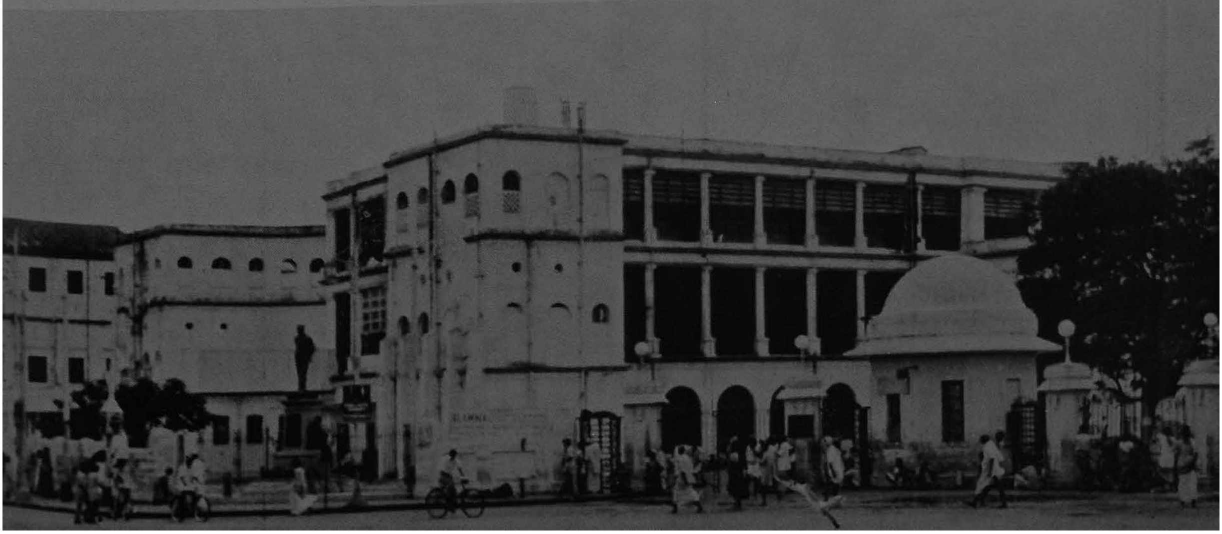
There are at present seven training centres for nurses in the State. Post-graduate courses for nurses including a Nursing Tutors' course and Hospital Administration course are conducted at the General Hospital. A B.Sc. degree course for nurses has been started at the Christian College for Women, Vellore.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

There are 226 hospitals in Madras State offering facilities of treatment in modern medicine. Of these, 133 are run by the Government, 51 by local bodies and 42 by private agencies. There are also 110 subsidised rural dispensaries in the State. The total number of doctors working in these medical institutions is 1,518 and the number of nurses 2,219. The total bed strength of Government hospitals in the State is 11,545, while that of non-Government hospitals is 2,792.

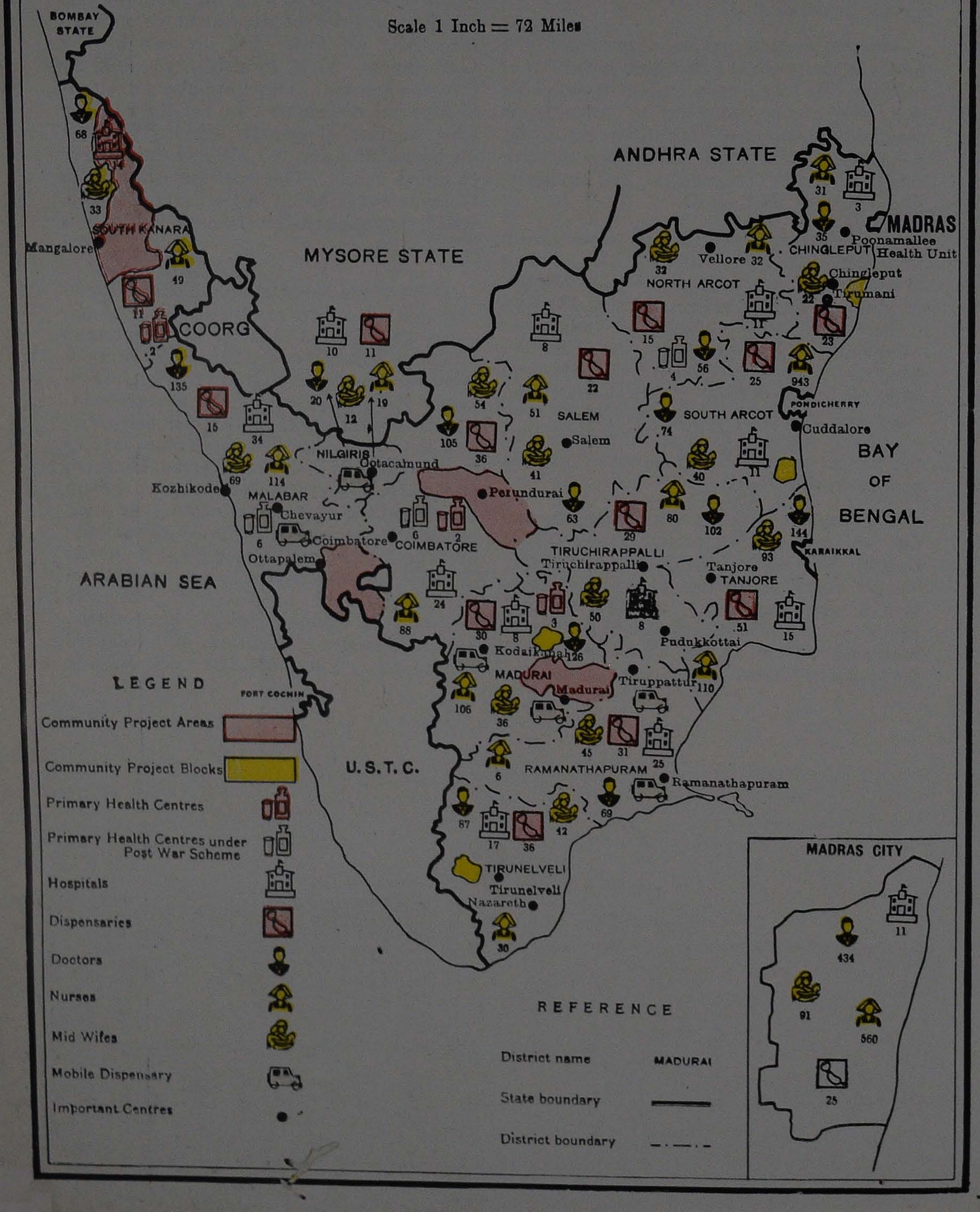
There is one Hospital of Indigenous Medicine in Madras City run by the Government, while there are a number of dispensaries all over the State dealing in indigenous medicine, one of which is run by the Government, 209 subsidised by the Government, 67 non-subsidised, 47 run by Municipalities and 58 by Local Funds. There are 79 doctors working in the Government Hospital, one in the Government dispensary, 190 in the subsidised dispensaries, 57 in the non-subsidised dispensaries, 47 in Municipal and 55 in Local Fund dispensaries. 16 nurses and 4 maternity assistants are working in the Government hospital, 21 maternity assistants in non-subsidised dispensaries, and 127 maternity assistants in subsidised dispensaries. There are 210 beds in the

The General Hospital, Madras



MADRAS STATE

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES



Government Hospital of Indigenous Medicine, Madras and 5 beds in the Municipal Dispensary, Devakottai.

DISTRICT SET-UP

The district organisation consists of headquarters hospitals at the capital of each district. In each taluk are smaller taluk headquarters hospitals. In the taluks are still smaller medical institutions.

Scattered among the villages are subsidised medical practitioners under obligation to give medical treatment to all patients with a monthly income below a certain level within his village area.

Below the level of taluk headquarters, the medical institutions are run by the local authorities like District Boards, Municipal Councils and Union Boards. Above this level the institutions are staffed and run by the State Government.

The district headquarters hospitals are being reorganised with the provision of a first class laboratory, X-ray department, and special clinics for T.B., leprosy, venereal diseases and eye ailments. Facilities for training nurses, maternity assistants and compounders are proposed to be provided. It is also proposed to employ adequate staff, so that each district hospital will have a surgical specialist, a gynæcologist, a radiologist, and specialist in electro-therapeutics, an ophthalmic surgeon, an ear-nose-throat specialist, a venereal and skin specialist, a dental surgeon and an efficient nursing staff.

It is proposed to enlarge the taluk headquarters hospitals so that they contain 50 beds in normal areas and 100 beds in thickly populated areas.

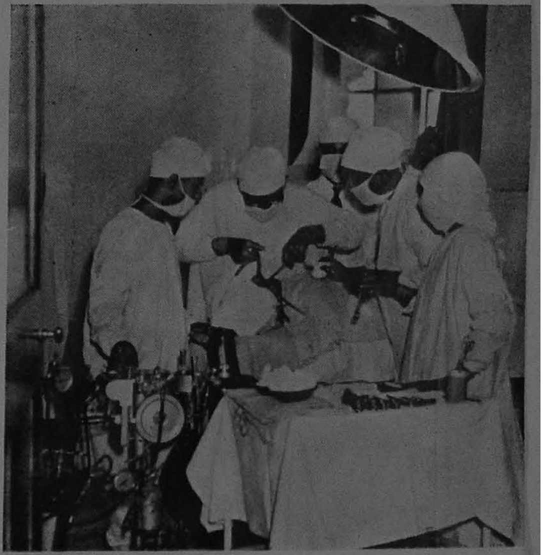
PREVENTION AND CONTROL

A major part of the State's public health activities is devoted to the prevention and control of epidemic diseases.

Plague has declined and practically disappeared. D.D.T. insufflation in rat-burrows and annual D.D.T. spraying of houses in epidemic areas helped to overcome this scourge.

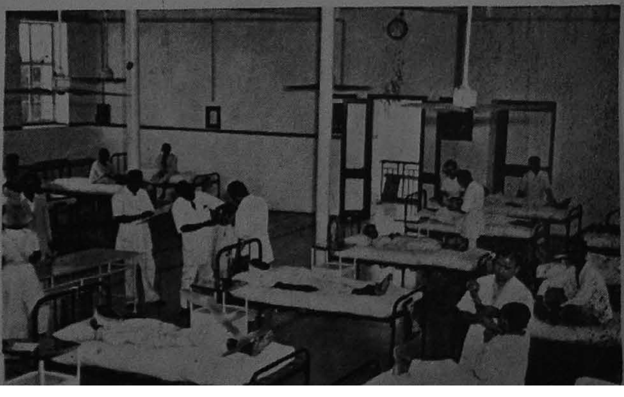
Smallpox was prevalent only in a sporadic form in 1953.

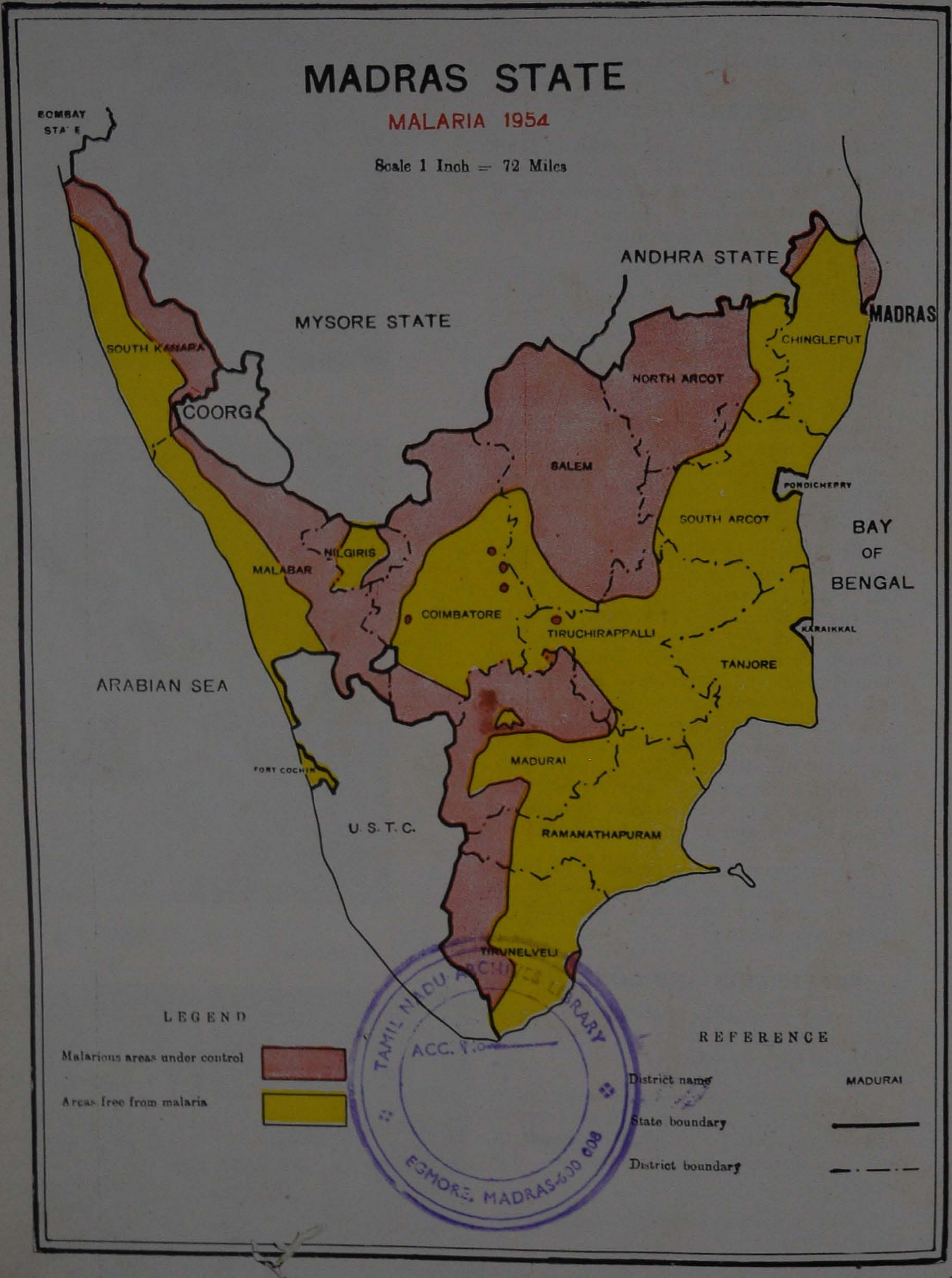
Blood Bank



Surgical Theatre

General Ward





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EGMORE, MADRAS-600 008

MADRAS STATE

PLAGUE MORTALITY 1953

Scale 1 Inch = 72 Miles

TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES LIBRARY
ACC. No.
7029
MADRAS-600 008

Cholera control work is now being planned in a more effective manner, with the vans and jeeps transporting health staff to affected areas and speedily removing patients for isolation and treatment.

Anti-malarial work has brought about spectacular reduction in malaria mortality. Uninhabitable areas have become fit for colonisation and agricultural production. In 1953-54 Madras was allotted two control units, each covering a population of one million.

Fifty-two anti-filarial schemes worked by local bodies with the aid of Government grants and two Survey units, are now functioning in the State. Anti larval work is the main line of control adopted.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Considerable progress has been made in organising and expanding maternity services. There are at present 38 maternity houses and 363 maternity and child welfare centres manned by 57 Women Medical Officers, 92 Health Visitors and 642 Maternity Assistants. Most of these centres are run by local bodies, with the assistance of the State Government.

The Government of India have agreed to meet the non-recurring cost of technical equipment at the rate of Rs. 2,000 for each centre in a scheme for expanding the existing maternity services in rural areas.

PROTECTED WATER SUPPLY

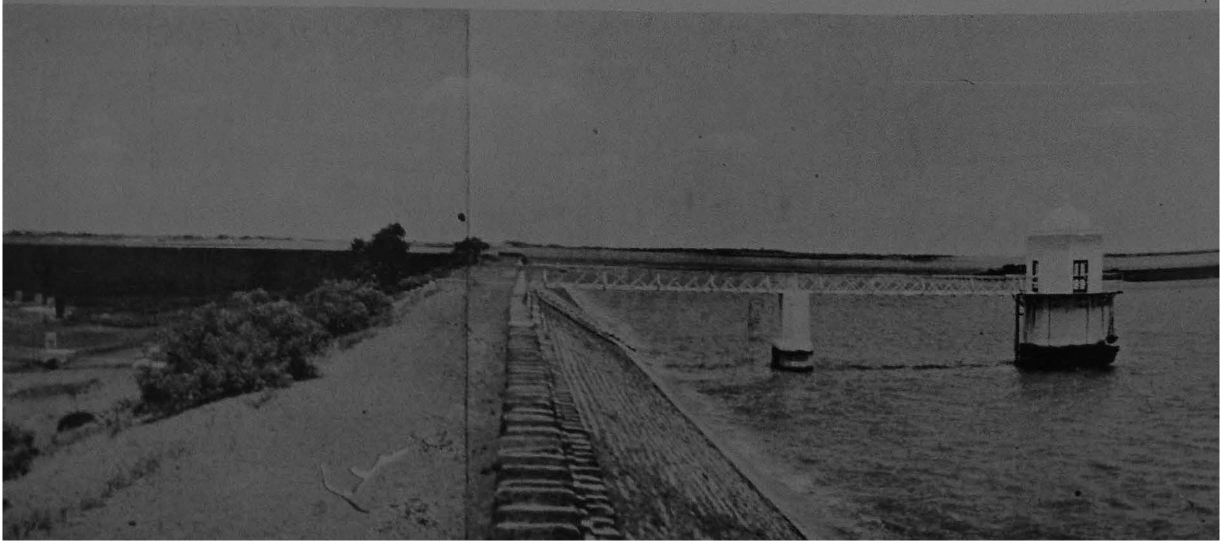
A safe and adequate water supply and a proper system of drainage are basic requirements in any health programme. Due attention has therefore been given in the First Five-Year Plan to water-supply and drainage.

Among Municipal water-supply schemes, eight new schemes are under execution, twelve are being improved and six new schemes are under investigation or design. Seven drainage schemes for municipal towns are under execution and six under investigation or design.

A programme for acceleration of water-supply and drainage schemes during the remaining period of the First Five-Year Plan has been drawn up, and with reference to that programme additional schemes are being sanctioned for investigation, design and execution.

Larger funds have been made available for the accelerated execution of panchayat and rural water-supply schemes also and steps have been taken to quicken the pace of execution.

Red Hills lake, source of Water Supply for the City



Co-operation

THE CO-OPERATIVE movement, started more than fifty years ago, mainly with a view to relieve rural indebtedness in this country, has made considerable headway and achieved outstanding results not only in the field of credit supply but in a number of other fields as well. It has made all-round progress in Madras State and today co-operative banking, co-operative dairying, co-operative production of handloom textiles, co-operative marketing of agricultural produces, co-operative procurement and distribution of foodgrains and other essential commodities, co-operative schemes of increasing agricultural production, resettlement of ex-servicemen and ex-toddy tappers on co-operative basis, etc., are as much in evidence as the activities of the co-operative credit societies and land mortgage banks. At the end of June 1954 there were 14,885 societies of all types with a membership of 26·22 lakhs, share-capital of Rs. 872·91 lakhs and reserve fund of Rs. 854·98 lakhs. The total working capital of all the societies was Rs. 62 crores.

On 30th June 1954 the Madras State Co-operative Bank had a total membership of 173 including 16 Co-operative Central Banks. The 16 Central Banks had a total membership of 14,085 of whom 2,212 were individuals and the rest co-operative institutions. The Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, which undertakes the provision of long-term credit supply, had on 30th June 1954, 73 primary Land Mortgage Banks and 457 individuals as its members. The table below shows the total number of Agricultural Credit Societies in each district and the number of villages and percentage of rural population covered by them in June 1954.

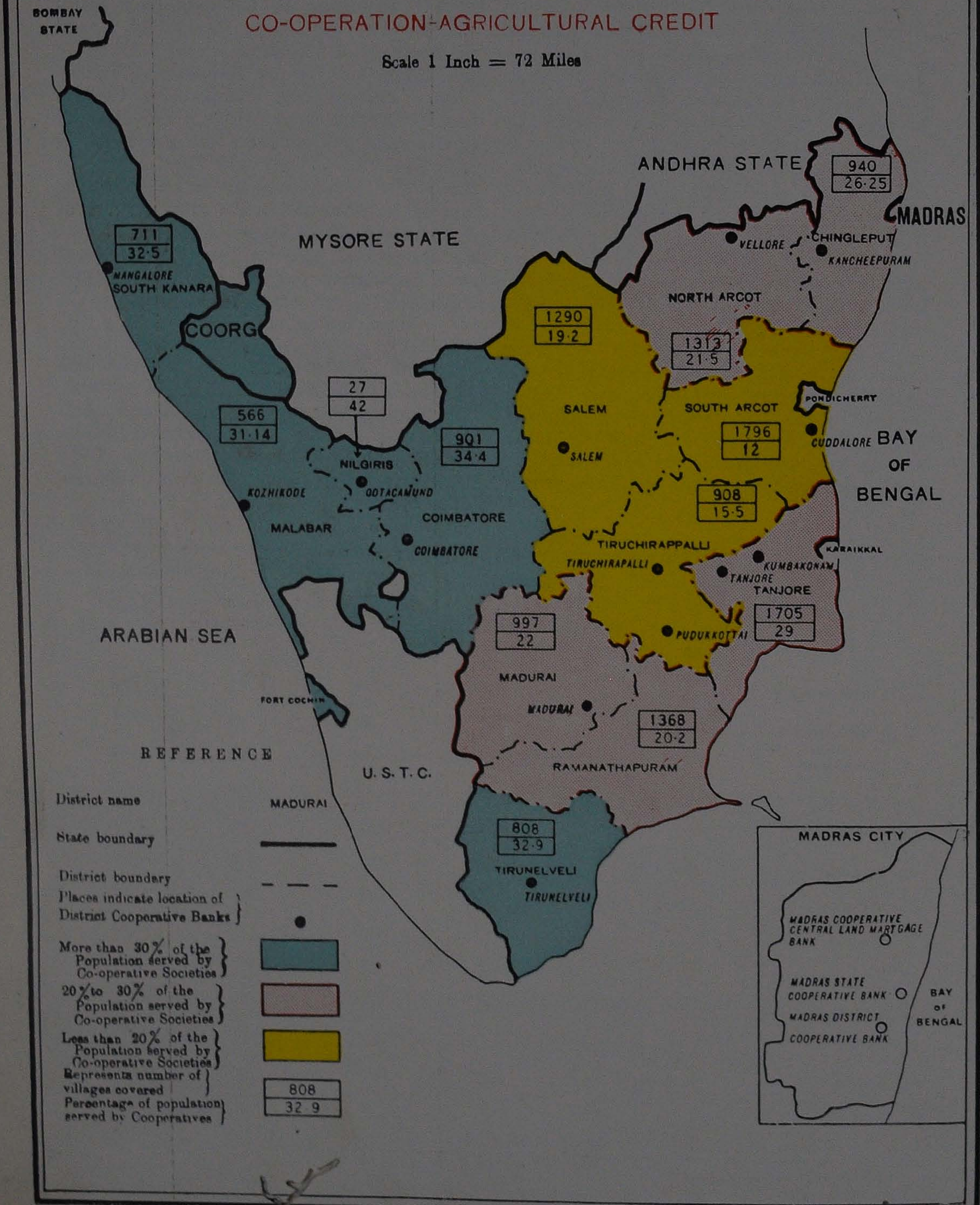
Other types of co-operative societies in the State on 30th June 1954 included 120 Marketing Societies, 13 Central Stores, 841 Non-agricultural Credit Societies, 432 Rural and 397 Urban Co-operative Stores Societies, 666 Weavers' Societies, 1636 Agricultural Non-credit Societies and 953 other Societies.

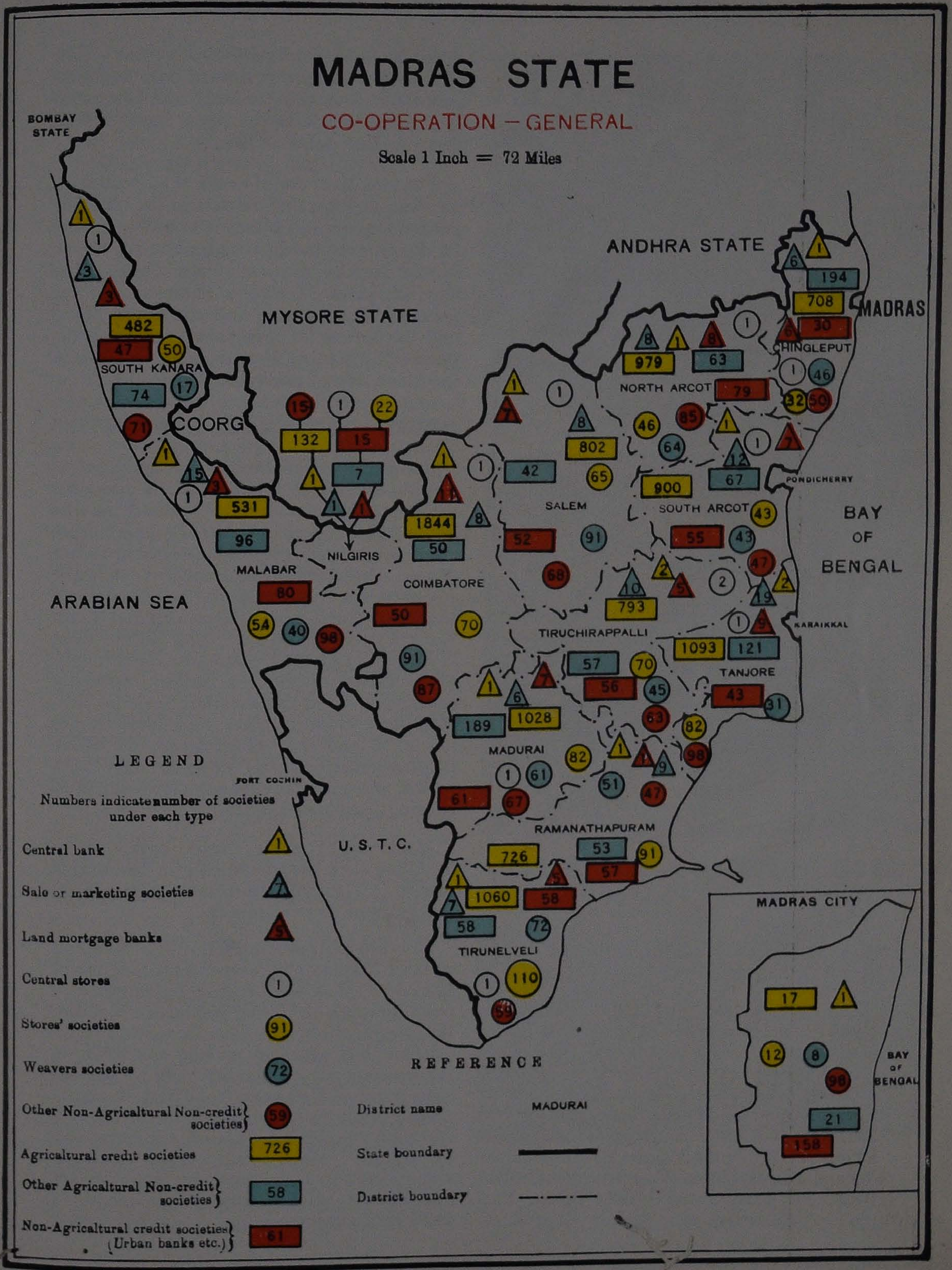
District.	Agricultural Credit Societies.	No. of villages covered.	Percentage of population served.
1. North Arcot	979	1,313	12·5
2. South Arcot	90	1,796	12·1
3. Chingleput	708	940	26·3
4. Coimbatore	1,044	901	34·4
5. South Kanara	482	711	32·5
6. Madurai	1,028	997	22·0
7. Malabar	531	566	31·1
8. Nilgiris	132	27	42·0
9. Ramanathapuram	726	1,368	20·2
10. Salem	802	1,290	19·2
11. Tanjore	1,093	1,705	29·0
12. Tirunelveli	1,060	808	32·9
13. Tiruchirapalli	793	908	15·5

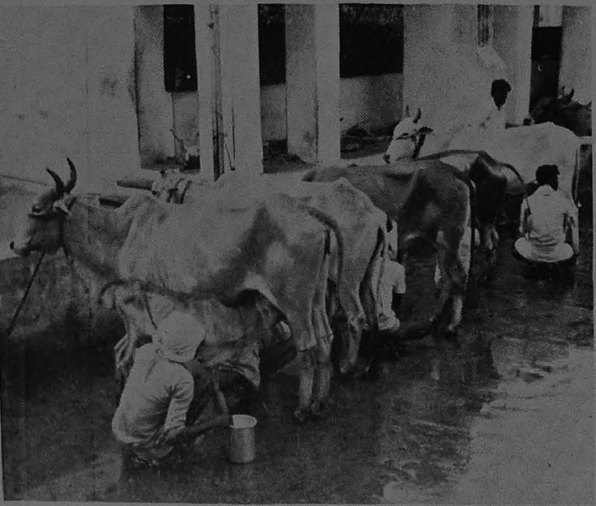
MADRAS STATE

CO-OPERATION-AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Scale 1 Inch = 72 Miles




MADRAS STATE
CO-OPERATION – GENERAL
Scale 1 Inch = 72 Miles
BOMBAY STATE
MYSORE STATE
ANDHRA STATE
MADRAS
SOUTH KANARA
COORG
NILGIRIS
MALABAR
COIMBATORE
SALEM
NORTH ARCOT
CHINGLEPUT
SOUTH ARCOT
PONDICHERRY
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
KARAIKKAL
TANJORE
MADURAI
RAMANATHAPURAM
TIRUNELVELI
FORT COCHIN
U. S. T. C.
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
MADRAS CITY
BAY OF BENGAL
LEGEND
Numbers indicate number of societies under each type
Central bank
Sale or marketing societies
Land mortgage banks
Central stores
Stores' societies
Weavers societies
Other Non-Agricultural Non-credit societies
Agricultural credit societies
Other Agricultural Non-credit societies
Non-Agricultural credit societies (Urban banks etc.)
REFERENCE
District name
MADURAI
State boundary
District boundary



At the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union, Ayanavaram

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT STRUCTURE

While short-term credit is provided to agriculturists through Village Credit Societies, those in urban and semi-urban areas consisting mainly of petty-traders, artisans, salaried people, etc. get short-term credit from Co-operative Urban Banks, Employees' Societies and other non-agricultural credit societies. While the Village Credit Societies depend mainly upon Co-operative Central Banks for finance, the Urban Banks, Employees' Societies, etc., mainly depend on deposits from members and others. The District Central Banks in turn borrow necessary funds from the Madras State Co-operative Bank which is the apex bank for all Central Co-operative Banks in the State.

The long-term credit needs of agriculturists for discharging prior debts and for effecting permanent improvements to lands are met by the primary land mortgage banks situated in the various centres of the State. The Central Land Mortgage Bank at Madras finances the primary land mortgage banks and the former in turn raises funds for the purpose by floating 20 year debentures under the guarantee of the State Government.

OTHER CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Co-operative activities are not confined to credit only. The services of co-operative societies were successfully utilised in the Grow More Food campaign. Apart from distributing agricultural implements, improved seeds, chemical fertilisers, etc., the co-operatives especially in the districts of Madurai, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli and South Kanara took on lease, fallow lands from Government or from pattadars and brought these lands under cultivation. Specially constituted Land Colonisation Societies situated in various districts took over larger blocks of land from Government on which landless labourers and ex-servicemen were settled and given occupancy rights on plots ranging from 2 to 3 acres.

Marketing Societies help agriculturists in selling their commodities in a favourable market. They also distribute agricultural requisites to their members.

The distribution of milk through co-operatives in Madras City and some other towns has proved that co-operative organisation is most suitable to bring producers together in groups, not only for increasing their income, but also for making available to the consumers good quality milk at reasonable prices. There are about 20 milk supply unions with a membership of 3,105 and 560 milk supply societies with a membership of 65,101. The milk supply societies supply milk to hospitals, jails, child welfare centres and other institutions as well as to individual consumers.

In the field of consumers' co-operation there are 13 co-operative wholesale stores, 432 rural stores and 397 urban stores doing business in consumer goods, mainly foodstuffs.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING

Urban co-operative housing has made a striking progress in recent years in Madras State. In addition to the ordinary type of building societies that advance loans to members and leave the construction of houses to them, three new types of housing societies have also been started, viz., the Co-operative House Building Societies that undertake the construction of houses on behalf of the members as their agent; the Co-operative House Construction Societies formed on the co-partnership tenancy system; and the Co-operative Townships that aim at the establishment of a new housing colony with municipal amenities for their members. Besides these there are also rural housing societies which aim at the construction of houses in centres outside Municipalities and major panchayats.

The handloom industry in the State is organised on a co-operative basis on a very large scale and the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society co-ordinates the activities of the Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies in the State by supplying them yarn and marketing their products.

There are also a number of Cottage Industrial Co-operative Societies in the State for metal workers, pot makers, basket makers, workers in leather goods, etc. Cottage Industrial Societies for women are also successful in some parts. On 30th June 1954 there were 150 Cottage Industrial Co-operative Societies with 15,216 members, and 35 Cottage Industrial Societies for women with 3,791 members.

Co-operative societies for the resettlement of ex-servicemen mainly consist of land colonisation societies, workshops and motor transport societies. There were 35 such Societies on 30th June 1954. Palm jaggery societies, started after the introduction of Prohibition in the State, provide ex-tappers with employment. There were 1,536 Jaggery Societies in the State on 30th June 1954 and their membership was over 1·87 lakhs.

House construction has become an important Co-operative activity. Some types of houses built by a Society near Madras are seen in the pictures above

Local Administration

IF THE PEOPLE are to participate more actively in the democratic process, then our villages must be organised on more efficient political lines, the rural areas enjoying a greater measure of local autonomy.

The Constitution of India likewise directs the organisation of Village Panchayats with powers and authority to function as units of self-government.

Local bodies were in existence in Madras State even before the advent of the British rule in this country. In the ancient kingdoms of South India, the units of administration were the *Mandalam* (Province), *Kottam* (District), *Nadu* (Town) and *Ur* (Village or town).

The local bodies at present are:

(i) The Corporation of Madras.

(ii) Sixty-one Municipalities in the districts.

(iii) Thirteen District Boards, one for each revenue district.

(iv) 288 Class I Panchayats and 4,308 Class II Panchayats.

The Ripon Buildings,—the offices of the Madras Corporation

These are governed respectively by the Madras City Municipal Act (1919), the Madras District Municipalities Act (1920), the Madras District Boards Act (1920) and the Madras Village Panchayats Act (1950).

There are 293 towns and 19,491 villages in Madras State.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

The first step in the reform of local administration was directed towards the reorganisation of village panchayats.

The Government accordingly enacted the Madras Village Panchayats Act of 1950, with a view to constitute panchayats for every village or group of villages, and make them self-contained and self-governing units of local administration, enjoying, as far as possible, large powers in all matters affecting village life and rural economy.

According to the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950, every village with a population of 500 or a group of small villages the total population of which is not less than 500 each, will have a Panchayat.

The panchayat deals with all civic matters. It attends to the construction and maintenance of public roads, lighting, water-supply, sanitation and public health measures.

The panchayat is also entrusted with the administration of civil and criminal justice; management of irrigation works, local charities, elementary schools unreserved forests and grazing grounds, threshing floors, topes and communal porambokes.

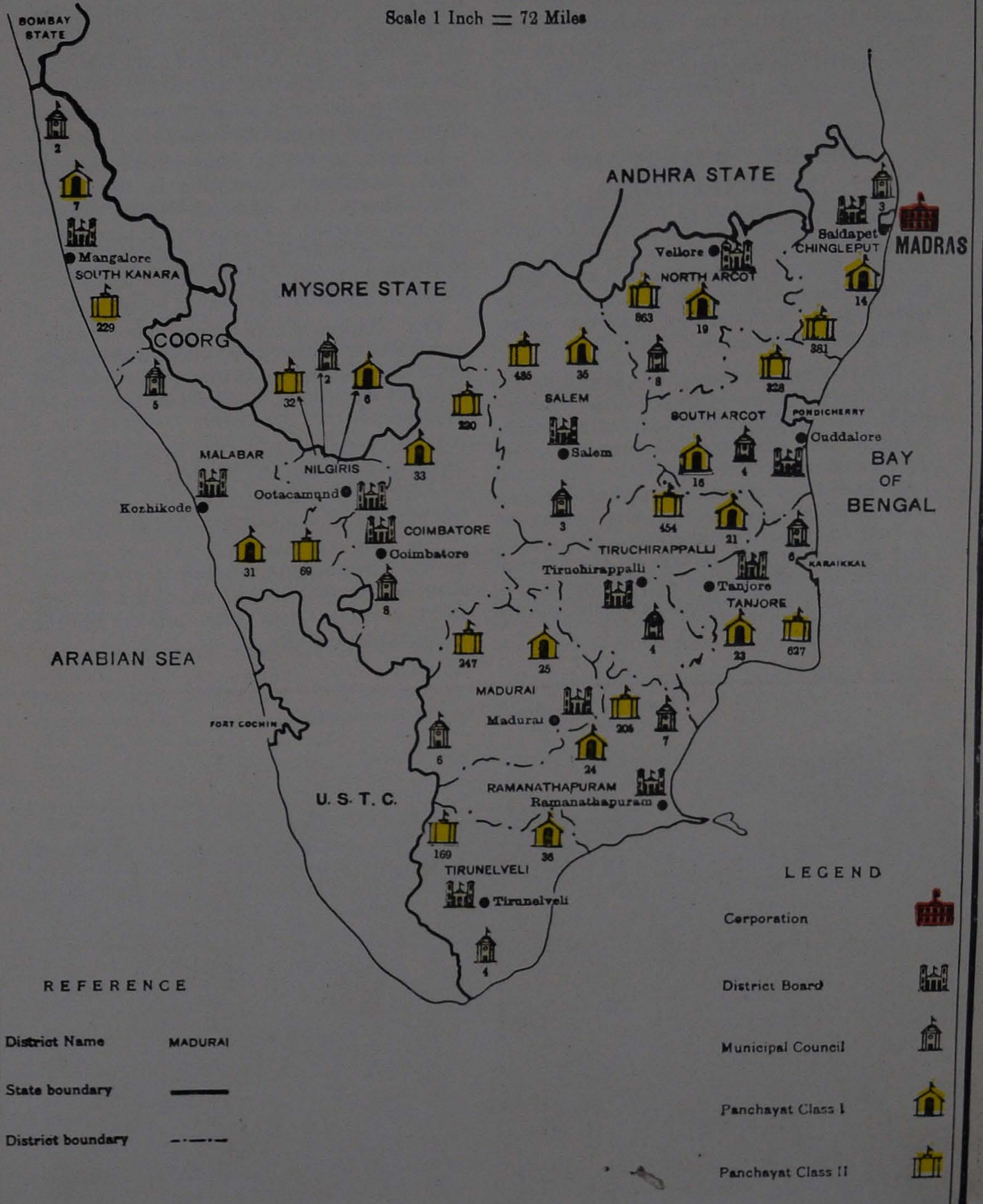
The functions of a panchayat include the planting and preservation of trees on public roads, opening and maintenance of public markets, cart-stands and slaughter-houses, control of fairs and festivals, improvement of agriculture, promotion of cottage industries, opening and maintenance of schools, reading rooms and libraries, the establishment and maintenance of community wireless sets, playgrounds and centres of physical culture, maternity and child welfare centres.

The Madras Village Panchayats Act of 1950, which was brought into effect from

MADRAS STATE

LOCAL BOARDS MAP

Scale 1 Inch = 72 Miles



April 1, 1951, while adding to the powers already vested in Panchayats under the former Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 has freed them from the control of District Boards altogether. The Collectors also have no control over Panchayats except in the emergencies for ensuring safety of life and property and for preventing breaches of the peace.

DISTRICT BOARDS AND MUNICIPALITIES

District Boards and Municipal Councils attend to various services, as maintenance of medical institutions, maternity and child welfare centres, elementary and secondary schools, road communications and water-supply and drainage.

The last consolidating enactment to the Municipalities is the Madras District Municipalities Act (1920) which marked a decisive stage in the process of decentralisation of powers to municipal councils. The chief features of this Act are the introduction of an elected majority in municipal councils, an elected Chairman for the municipal council and conferring wide powers on the Council for levy of local taxation and for controlling its staff, etc., and a relaxation of the control of Collectors.

In 1930 the Act was amended and the system of nomination of Councillors was given up.

In 1933, an important reform, namely, the appointment of Commissioners, was introduced. By this Act the Chairman was divested of executive functions and was enabled to devote more time and attention to the formulation of policies.

In 1939, in the interests of efficiency of public health administration in the towns and villages, the Madras Public Health Act was enacted. Previously it was found that the local bodies were both to exercise authority in respect of health matters which infringed upon the liberties of individuals.

The Madras Corporation, the premier municipality in the State, which was inaugurated in 1688, has to its credit a long record of useful service to the people of the City of Madras.

In 1919 the Madras City Municipal Act, which now governs the Madras Corporation, was enacted, consolidating and amending the Madras City Municipal Act of 1904.

The 1919 Act has conferred wide powers on the Corporation, making it an autonomous body. The control which the Government exercise over the affairs of the Corporation is slight.

Community Development—People lay their own roads.

Community Development

REVITALISING the soul of the countryside—this was the basic principle behind a pioneering rural reconstruction scheme launched by the Madras Government in 1946, unique in the history of the nation.

The secret of the new technique lay in making the villager an active factor in the programme designed for his economic rehabilitation, material self-sufficiency and social regeneration.

Harnessing of the people's will and zeal to work for individual benefit and common well-being thus marked the rural development programme.

The new spirit of duty and responsibility leading to active participation in works for the general uplift of the village community, is the greatest contribution that the Madras Government's Intensive Rural Reconstruction Scheme (also known as the Firka or Rural Development Scheme) has made to the Community Projects Programme and the National Extension Service.

In 1953 the Rural Development Scheme covered 84 firkas comprising about 2,400 villages.

On the principle of self-help the following items of work were tackled: (i) Agriculture and Village Industries, (ii) Sanitation, Health and Housing, (iii) Village Education, (iv) Village Organisation and (v) Village Culture.

NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE

In 1953 the Madras Government agreed to implement in the State the programme of National Extension Service, which in content is only a synthesis of the Rural Welfare Scheme.

Accordingly, the areas in which the Rural Welfare Scheme was already in operation and a few additional areas were selected as Blocks for Development under the NES Programme.

The programme was launched in 28 blocks on October 2, 1953. The blocks together cover a population of 35,00,000 living in 1,800 villages spread over an area of 6,700 square miles.

In July 1954 the NES was launched in Mayuram and Kumbakonam divisions in Tanjore District.

In October 1954 the NES Scheme was launched in ten additional blocks. Out of the 48 NES blocks in the State 20 were converted into Community development blocks with effect from 1st April, 1955.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS

In pursuance of the Indo-US Technical Co-operation agreement for Community development schemes, the Government of India allotted to Madras State four Community Projects in 1952-53.

The four Project areas started in 1952-53 are (1) Lower Bhavani, (2) Periyar, (3) Malampuzha and (4) South Kanara. The project areas have been located in places where, on account of irrigation facilities or assured rainfall, additional effort is likely to produce the most substantial results within the shortest possible time.

In 1952-53 four Community development blocks were started. The size of a community development block is equal to about one-third of a community project area.

The four Community Project areas cover 908 villages with a total area of about 3,000 sq. miles and a population of 22 lakhs.

The four Community development blocks, located in South Arcot, Chingleput, Tirunelveli and Madurai, cover 311 villages of 500 square miles and a population of 3,70,000.

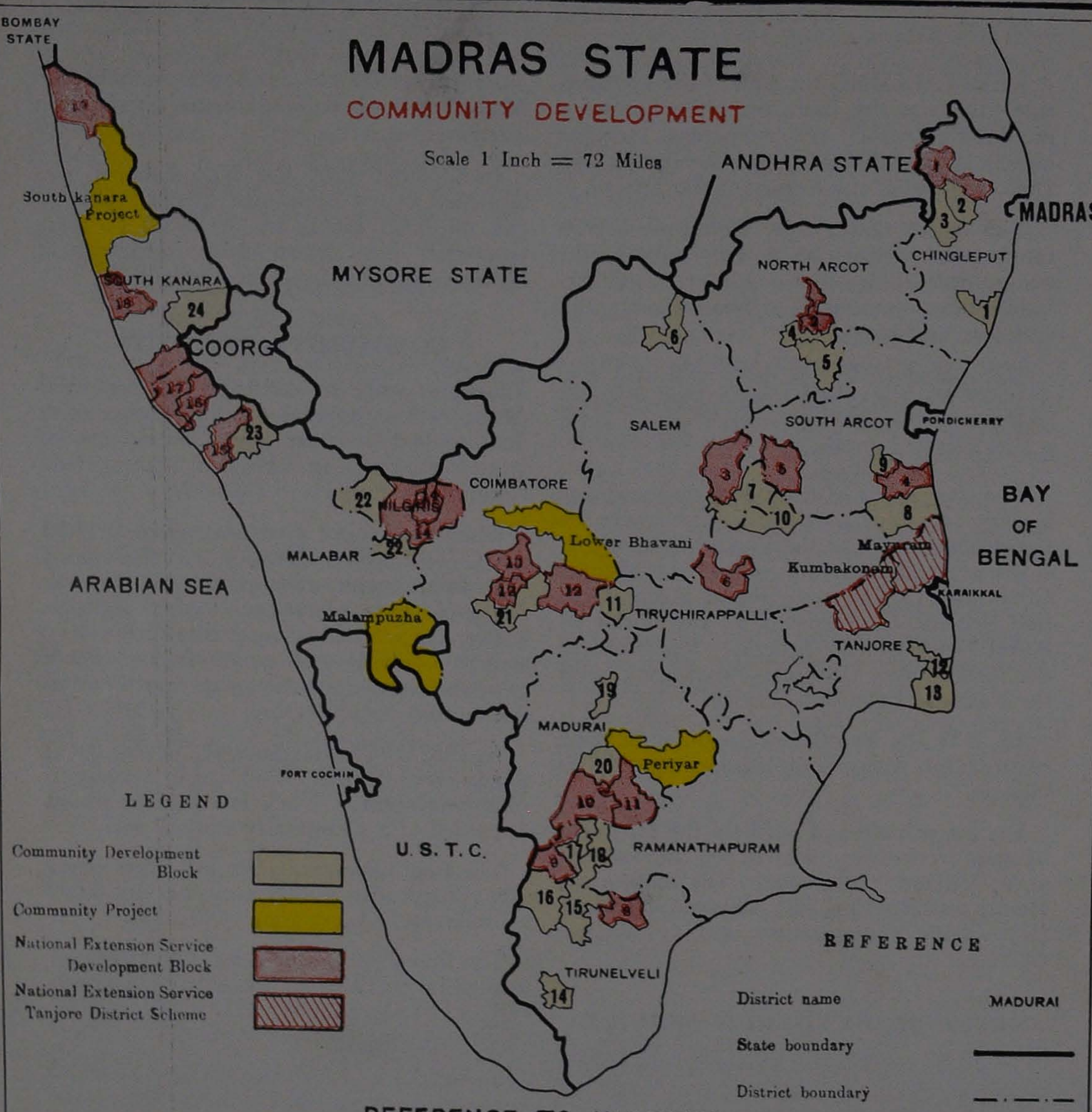
From April 1, 1955, twenty National Extension Service blocks have been converted into Community Development Blocks, details of which can be seen on the map on Community Development.

Thus there are at present four major Community Projects, twenty-four Community development blocks and twenty-eight National Extension Service Blocks. All these schemes together cover a population of about 76 lakhs as against a total rural population of 279 lakhs in the State. As the selected areas are spread over all the districts in the State, the general economic pattern of these areas is representative of the State as a whole.

MADRAS STATE

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Scale 1 Inch = 72 Miles



REFERENCE TO NUMBERS

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS

CHINGLEPUT

1 Chingleput
2 Tiruvallur
3 Kadambattur

NORTH ARCOT

4 Kalasapakkam
5 Tiruvannamalai

SALEM

6 Krishnagiri
7 Attur

SOUTH ARCOT

8 Chidambaram
9 Panruti

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

10 Perambalur
11 Karur

TANJORE

12 Tirutturaippundi
13 Vedaranniyam

TIRUNELVELI

14 Cheranmahadevi
15 Kuruvikkulam
16 Sankaranayinarkovil

RAMANATHAPURAM

17 Srivillipputtur
18 Sivakasi

MADURAI

19 Attur
20 Usilampatti

COIMBATORE

21 Palladam

NILGIRIS

22 Ootacamund

MALABAR

23 Kutttupuramba Firka-of Tellicherry Block

SOUTH KANARA

24 Sulya

NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS

CHINGLEPUT

1 Uttukkottai

NORTH ARCOT

2 Mandakulattur

SALEM

3 Peddanayakkan-palaiyam

SOUTH ARCOT

4 Kurinjippadi
5 Chinna Salem

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

6 Musiri
7 Alangudi

TIRUNELVELI

8 Kovilpatti

RAMANATHAPURAM

9 Rajapalaiyam

MADURAI

10 Kallupatti
11 Tirumangalam

COIMBATORE

12 Kangayam
13 Tiruppur

NILGIRIS

14 Coonoor

MALABAR

15 Tellicherry Excluding-Kuttuparamba Firka
16 Talipparamba
17 Payyanur

SOUTH KANARA

18 Manjeshwar
19 Bainduru

The programmed cost of working a NES block for three years is Rs. 7.5 lakhs. The total estimated expenditure for a single Project area for three years is Rs. 65 lakhs; the estimated ceiling expenditure for each Community development block is Rs. 15 lakhs for a three-year period.

Apart from administrative personnel and teams of technical experts, the programme is mainly in the hands of village level workers and social education organisers.

For every five villages there is a multi-purpose village level worker with intensive training in agriculture, animal husbandry, public health and adult education. He is the main carrier of the message of modern science to the villages.

The social education organisers are specialists in community organisation and social welfare.

PROGRAMME OF WORK

Work undertaken in the programme fall under the following heads:

1. *Agricultural Development*: Distribution of quality seed, chemical fertilisers and vegetable seeds, construction of compost pits, and popularisation of green manure.

2. *Irrigation*: Deepening and digging of irrigation wells, renovation of channels, sinking of tubewells, silt clearance, minor irrigation works, loans for the purchase of oil engines and pumpsets.

3. *Electricity*: High priority is being given for the execution of rural electrification schemes in the community development areas. A sum of Rs. 30 lakhs has been sanctioned for extension of electricity to the Project villages. Fourteen electrification schemes costing over Rs. 31 lakhs have been completed in the NES areas.

Apart from the sum of Rs. 30 lakhs, it is proposed to utilise the following funds in the areas noted against each for the extension of electricity:

Place		Rupees in lakhs
(1) South Kanara Project	...	15
(2) Chingleput Block	...	2·51
(3) Chidambaram Block	...	1·29
(4) Athoor Block	...	1·26
(5) Cheranmahadevi Block	...	1·44

4. *Animal Husbandry*: Livestock improvement is effected through livestock breeding and poultry units, artificial insemination centres, centres for rearing sheep and goats, distribution of pedigree bulls, buffaloes and birds, veterinary dispensaries and veterinary first-aid centres.

5. *Co-operation*: A special drive for organising co-operative societies has been launched. Almost all the villages are covered by co-operative societies.

6. *Communication*: Every effort is being made to construct roads in the rural areas, which will connect the villages with the main roads and the markets. The policy is to develop main roads as well as village communications.

7. *Health, Rural Sanitation and Drinking Water-Supply*: Healthier life in the villages is being ensured by the construction of drains, soakage pits and rural latrines. Primary health centres and maternity-cum-child welfare centres are being opened in various places. Almost all these centres are housed in buildings given either rent-free or as gifts by the villagers.

8. *Education*: Adult education centres, Women's clubs and recreation centres have been started in many places. New schools have been opened, and school buildings constructed.

PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION

A most gratifying aspect of the Community Development Programme is the intense interest evinced by Students. During vacations many social service camps were organised in different places in which students, scouts and guides and NCC personnel undertook village uplift activities like road making, tank renovation, bund forming, medical attendance and adult education.

The people have responded wonderfully to the Community Development Programme. Everywhere the villages have contributed generously in cash and kind for the construction of wells, roads, buildings for schools, libraries, community halls, reading rooms, dispensaries and child and maternity welfare centres.

Communications

THE ROADS of a country reflect in a large measure the progress of the nation. The roads, an important means of transport in the country, contribute largely to the nation's wealth and prosperity and play a vital role in the development of the country in every sphere.

Madras can be proud of her Highways, for she has the largest mileage of surfaced roads per square mile of area in India. Total mileage of all roads per square mile of area in Madras is twice as much as the average for the whole country.

The total length of roads in Madras State under each class are as follows:—

		Miles
1. National Highways	...	1065
2. State Highways	...	1651
3. Major District Roads	...	9117
4. Other District Roads	...	5171
5. Village Roads	...	9055
6. P.W.D. Roads	...	638
7. Municipal Roads	...	2820
Total	...	29517

The various types of roads in Madras as on 31-3-54 are (1) Cement Concrete: 381 miles, (2) Black-top surface: 4081 miles, (3) Metalled roads: 14254 miles and (4) Unmetalled: 10801 miles.

DEVELOPMENT OF ROADS

The traffic is growing fast; the number of motor vehicles on roads, has increased two-fold in the last five years. There are still a large number of bullock-carts which continue to be an integral part of village economy. The mixed traffic of iron tyred and pneumatic wheeled vehicles necessitates the provision of improved surfacing to the existing roads.

Cement concrete and black top surface are being provided for the water bound macadam roads, according to the type and intensity of traffic on the road depending of course on availability of funds.

National Highways connect ports, capitals of States and other important centres and form the main frame-work on which the entire road communication system of the country is based. They are maintained by the State Government and the cost of maintenance and improvement is borne by Government of India.

State Highways are other main trunk or arterial roads connecting up with the National Highways or other Highways of adjacent States and link the various district headquarters and important cities.

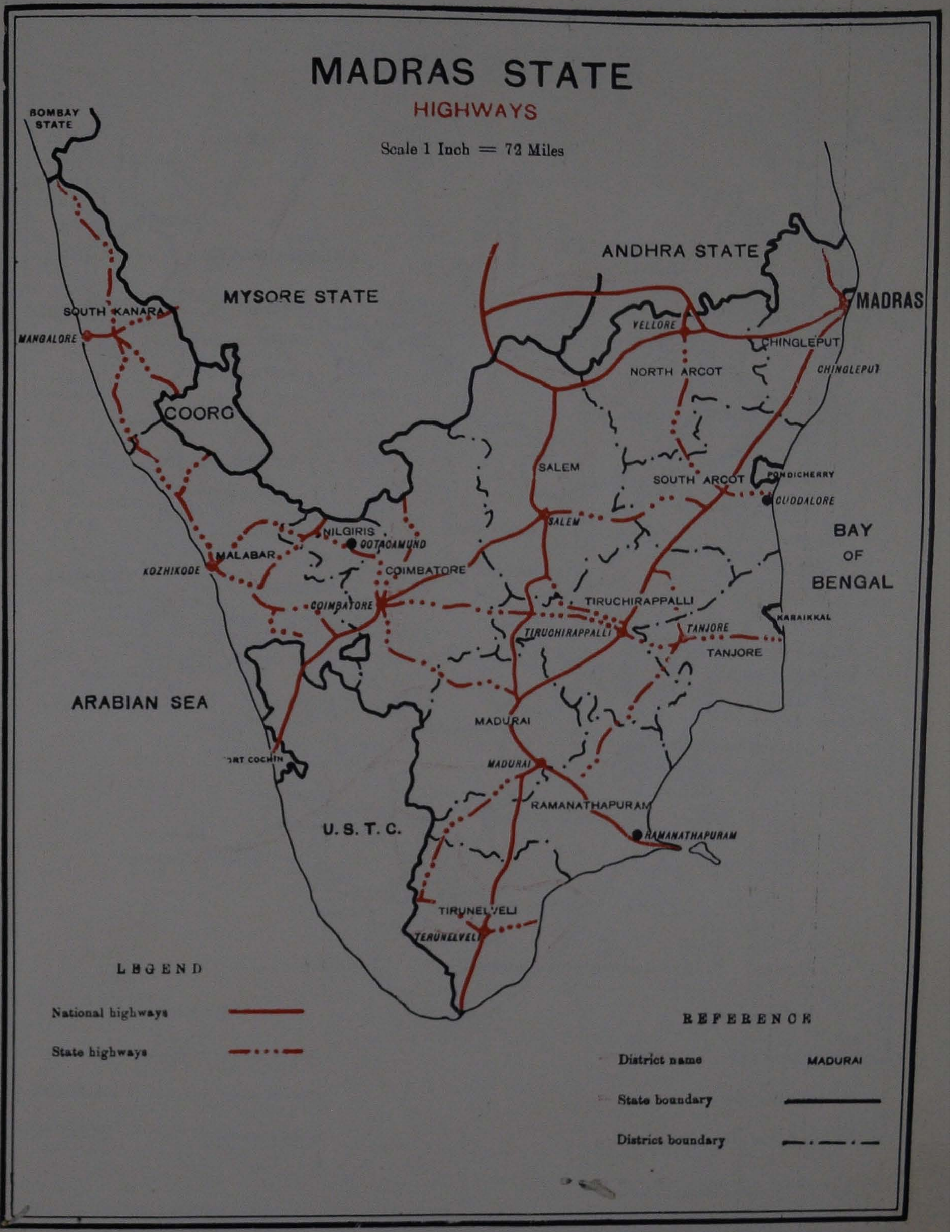
Major district roads serve mainly the interests of the District, connecting areas of production and markets and important towns with other highways and railways and one district with another.

Other district roads are roads of local importance and connect small towns and villages to other Highways. Village roads mainly serve the rural areas and connect the villages with each other and to the nearest district road.

The State Government are directly responsible for all roads of State importance. They have taken over about 1,653 miles of State Highways, 5,689 miles of important major district roads and 211 miles of other district roads from the control of local bodies. The Highways Department formed in April 1946 is in charge of all roads, Government and District Board and carries out the planning and execution of road works and their maintenance.

To ensure uniform maintenance the Government have also taken over stretches of roads within Municipal areas which form links of through roads under the control of Government. The Municipalities are required to meet 25 per cent of the cost of all improvements effected to such links. Other district roads and village roads are mostly vested with the District Boards.

The roads on the canal banks, tankbund and river banks are mostly earthern roads and are maintained by Public Works Department with contribution from the Highways Department. The Municipalities maintain the municipal roads lying within their limits.


MADRAS STATE
HIGHWAYS
Scale 1 Inch = 72 Miles
BOMBAY STATE
ANDHRA STATE
MYSORE STATE
MADRAS
SOUTH KANARA
MANGALORE
COORG
VELLORE
CHINGLEPUT
NORTH ARCOT
CHINGLEPUT
SALEM
SOUTH ARCOT
PONDICHERRY
CUDDALORE
SALEM
NILGIRIS
OOTACAMUND
MALABAR
KOZHIKODE
COIMBATORE
COIMBATORE
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
TANJORE
TANJORE
KARAIKKAL
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
MADURAI
MADURAI
FORT COCHIN
RAMANATHAPURAM
RAMANATHAPURAM
U. S. T. C.
TIRUNELVELI
TIRUNELVELI
LEGEND
National highways
State highways
REFERENCE
District name
MADURAI
State boundary
District boundary

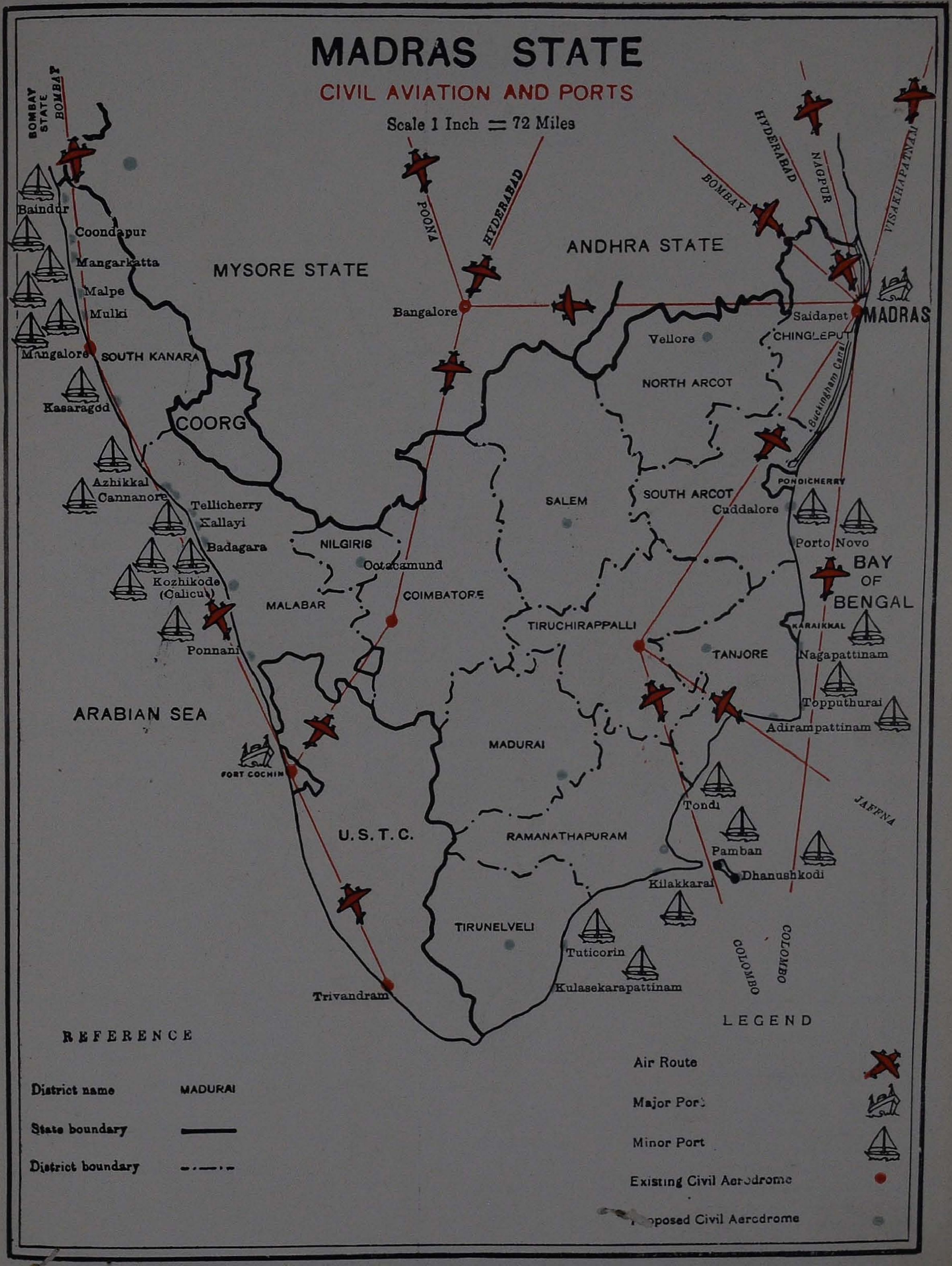
MADRAS STATE

RAILWAYS

Scale 1 Inch = 72 Miles

LEGEND	
Railway lines Broad gauge	
Railway lines Metre gauge	
Railway lines Narrow gauge	
M. G. Lines under construction	

REFERENCE	
District name	MADURAI
State boundary	
District boundary	

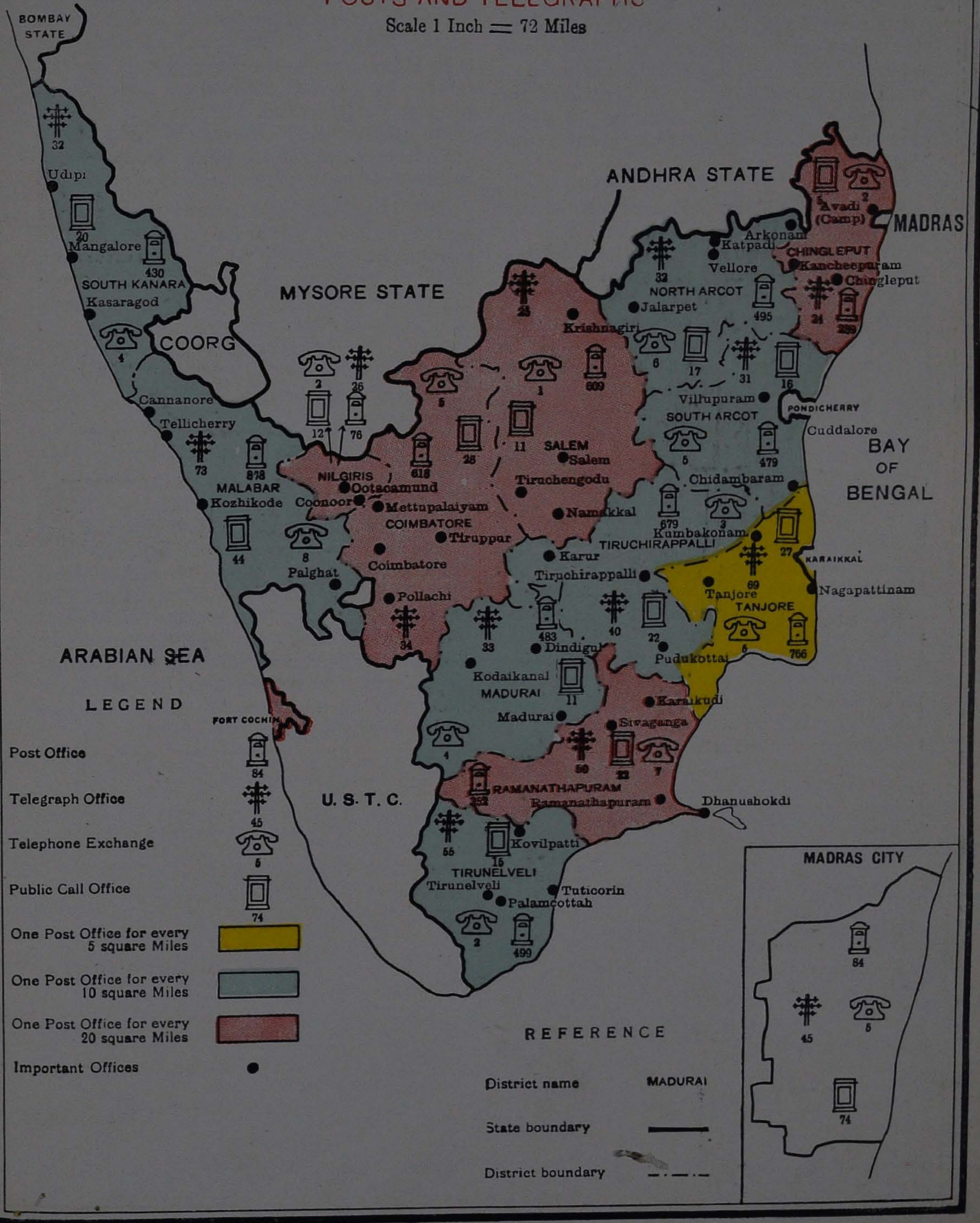

MADRAS STATE
CIVIL AVIATION AND PORTS
Scale 1 Inch = 72 Miles
BOMBAY STATE
BOMBAY
POONA
HYDERABAD
BOMBAY
HYDERABAD
NAGPUR
VISAKHAPATNAM
MYSORE STATE
ANDHRA STATE
Baindur
Coondapur
Mangarkatta
Malpe
Mulki
Mangalore
SOUTH KANARA
Kasaragod
COORG
Azhikkal
Cannanore
Tellicherry
Kallayi
Badagara
Kozhikode (Calicut)
Ponnani
Bangalore
MADRAS
Saidapet
Vellore
CHINGLEPUT
NORTH ARCOT
Buckingham Canal
SALEM
SOUTH ARCOT
PONDICHERRY
Cuddalore
Porto Novo
NILGIRIS
Ootacamund
MALABAR
COIMBATORE
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
BAY OF BENGAL
KARAIKKAL
Nagapattinam
TANJORE
Topputhurai
Adirampattinam
ARABIAN SEA
FORT COCHIN
MADURAI
JAFFNA
Tondi
U.S.T.C.
RAMANATHAPURAM
Pamban
Dhanushkodi
Kilakkarai
TIRUNELVELI
Tuticorin
Kulasekarapattinam
COLOMBO
COLOMBO
Trivandram
REFERENCE
District name
MADURAI
State boundary
District boundary
LEGEND
Air Route
Major Port
Minor Port
Existing Civil Aerodrome
Proposed Civil Aerodrome

MADRAS STATE
STATE BROAD-CASTING SYSTEM
Scale 1 Inch 72 Miles
BOMBAY STATE
ANDHRA STATE
MYSORE STATE
Udipi
86 (11)
Mangalore
SOUTH KANARA
Kasaragod
COORG
Tellicherry
110 (26)
MALABAR
Kozhikode
NILGIRIS
153 (15)
Coonoor
COIMBATORE
Erode
Coimbatore
Palghat
Dharapuram
Pollachi
Kollegal
Krishnagiri
156 (9)
SALEM
Salem
Attur
Namakkal
78 (14)
Tiruvellore
10
MADRAS
CHINGLEPUT
Chingleput
Vellore
NORTH ARCOT
169 (17)
Tiruvannamalai
147 (15)
Tindivanam
PONDICHERRY
Tirukkoyilur
SOUTH ARCOT
Cuddalore
Chidambaram
Ariyalur
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
Karur
Musiri
Tiruchirappalli
Kumbakonam
KARAIKKAL
182 (18)
Tanjore
TANJORE
Mannargudi
192 (8)
202 (15)
Dindigul
Pudukkottai
Pattukkottai
MADURAI
Periyakulam
Madurai
Tirumangalam
Tiruppattur
Devakottai
144 (6)
Srivilliputtur
Virudunagar
Paramagudi
RAMANATHAPURAM
U. S. T. C.
FORT COCHIN
Tenkasi
TIRUNELVELI
Veeravanallur
Ambasamudram
Tirunelveli
Srivaikuntam
161 (23)
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
LEGEND
Central Office
Circle Offices
Service Stations
Propaganda Vans
Existing Wire Broadcasting Systems
Proposed Wire Broadcasting Systems
A. I. R. Transmitting Stations (The Effective Service Range is shown in Red Broken lines)
Radio sets in each District (The Figures indicate the total Number of sets in the District and those in brackets indicate the number of sets in School out of the total under the Audio Visual Education scheme)
REFERENCE
District Name
MADURAI
State boundary
District boundary

MADRAS STATE

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Scale 1 Inch = 72 Miles



RAILWAYS

Railways provide an important means of communication in the country. During the last hundred years and more the Railway system has made considerable progress and today links all the important towns as well as industrial and commercial centres of the country. The Southern Railway, a major part of which is in Madras State, has a total route-mileage of over 6,000.

Madras City, the headquarters of the Southern Railway is an important Railway centre, with two terminal stations, a workshop and a Coach Factory, the largest in Asia. From Madras Central Station about 20 trains leave daily for various destinations in the northern and western parts of the country, carrying hundreds of passengers. From Egmore Station about 9 trains leave daily for various destinations in the South. Tiruchirapalli, the headquarters of the former South Indian Railway is another important Railway junction in Madras State.

Madras is one of the first class ports in India. Ships from all corners of the world call at this port with cargo and passengers. The vast coast line of the State is studded with a number of minor ports, more important among them being Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, and Tuticorin on the east coast and Kozhikode, Tellicherry, Cannanore and Mangalore on the west coast.

CIVIL AVIATION

Civil Aviation has established in recent years vital links of speedier communication between one part of the country and the other parts. Madras, Tiruchirapalli, Coimbatore and Mangalore in the State are at present served by regular air-routes. Madurai is proposed to be included in the civil aviation route very shortly. There is a Flying Club at Madras, where training facilities are available for pilots.

The important role played by the Posts and Telegraphs Department in the field of communication needs no fresh introduction. A dense net-work of Post and Telegraph offices, Telephone Exchanges and Telephone call offices is efficiently being worked in the country. In Madras State there are 6,437 Post Offices, 569 Telegraph Offices, 59 Telephone Exchanges and 322 Public Telephone Call Offices.

BROADCASTING

There are three Broadcasting Stations of All-India Radio in Madras State, located in Madras City, Tiruchirapalli and Kozhikode. There are over 95,000 Domestic Receiver sets in Madras State, more than 24,000 of which are in Madras City. The State Broadcasting Department of Madras Government manufactures and maintains Community Receiver sets mainly for the use of villages. They are also in charge of the mobile audio-visual equipment for educational purposes.

Madras Marina—said to be the second longest beach in the world.

Places of Interest

EVERY nook and corner of Madras State can offer a rich and variegated field for the tourist-explorer, for even the most insignificant hamlet can conjure up an archæological treasure, a historical site, or an unexplained phenomenon with a quaint local legend.

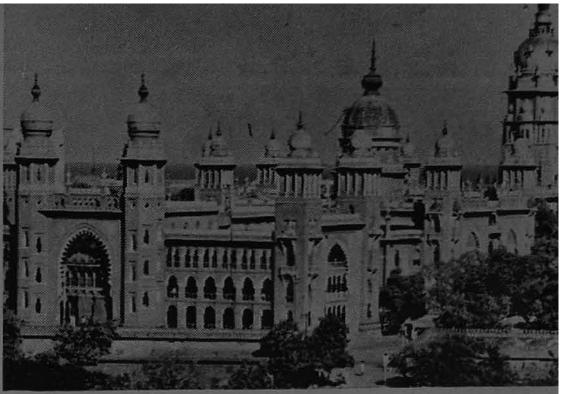
Madras, the metropolis of the State, appropriately described by the Prime Minister of India as the cultural gateway to the South, is a cosmopolitan City, where the visitor comes across interesting relics of the various phases of history through which the country has passed. Architectural monuments representing the evolutionary process undergone by the South from the glorious Pallava period in the 7th and 8th centuries, through Muslim and foreign domination to the present day can be found in the City. The Fort St. George represents the early links with the West. The Madras Marina has been described as the second longest beach in the world. The High Court Buildings and the Chepauk palaces are beautiful pieces of Indo-Sarcenic architecture. The Parthasarathi Temple in Triplicane and the Kapaleeswarar Temple in Mylapore are striking landmarks in the city, which cannot fail to attract attention. The University of Madras, the Museum, the Zoological Gardens and the Marina Aquarium are places which offer the visitor a variety of interest.

HEALTH RESORTS

When climate, scenery and recreational facilities are the factors that decide the choice of the holiday resort, then Ooty and Kodaikanal become automatic selections.

Ootacamund, or Ooty as it is better known, is the Queen of Hill Stations and occupies pride of place in the Nilgiris—the Blue Mountains. Situated on the summit of a plateau at an altitude of 7,500 feet the air is delightfully keen and bracing.

Ooty can be reached by several routes. From Madras the Nilgiri Express takes the passenger to Mettupalaiyam when he changes to the Mountain Railway for the Ghat Section. There is also a good motorable road up the Ghat running almost parallel to the railway. Coimbatore, 53 miles from Ooty by road, is the nearest airport.



The High Court Buildings, Madras, a beautiful piece of Indo-Sarcenic architecture

The season at Ooty lasts from March to October. Racing, golf, tennis, fishing, hunt-meets, shooting and wild game are some of the main seasonal attractions.

Coonoor, 12 miles from Ooty by rail, is the second largest hill station in the Nilgiris.

Kodaikanal in the Upper Palani Hills (Madurai district) is the 'Jewel among Hill Stations'. On an elevation of 7,000 feet it is the most Salubrious of hill stations in India. Kodai can be reached within three hours by car or bus from the Kodaikanal Road Railway Station on the Madras-Trivandrum railway line.

Though the season months are April, May and June, winter in Kodaikanal is a superb experience, with the air so crisp and cold.

The picturesque lake, delightful picnic spots and memorable walks are the main attractions at Kodai.

Courtallam in Tirunelveli district is the Spa of the South. The numerous waterfalls in the place are accessible to bathers and are very safe.

PILGRIM CENTRES

The pilgrim centres of Madras State draw visitors from all over India and the world.

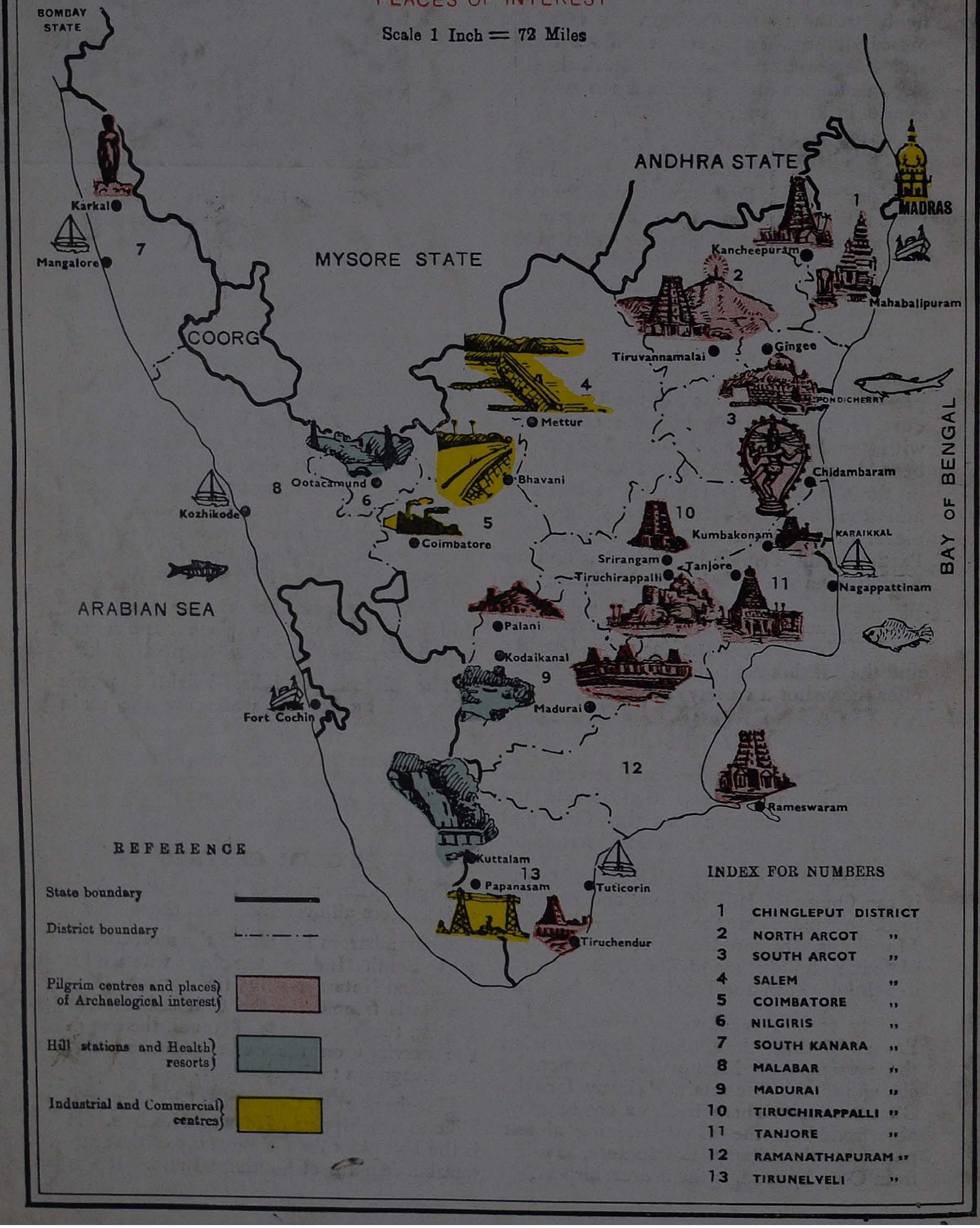
Chidambaram has one of the most important South Indian temples, wherein is enshrined Nataraja—Siva the dancer. The temple is famous for the Chit Sabha, four Courts, the huge image of Nandi, the exquisite carvings on the outer gopurams and the Sivaganga tank colonnade.

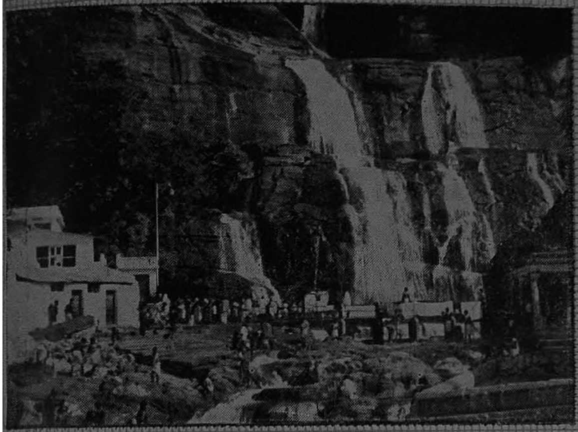
Kancheepuram, the Golden City, is sacred alike to worshippers of Siva and Vishnu. It is the best place for a close study of the antiquarian remains of Southern India. It was

MADRAS STATE

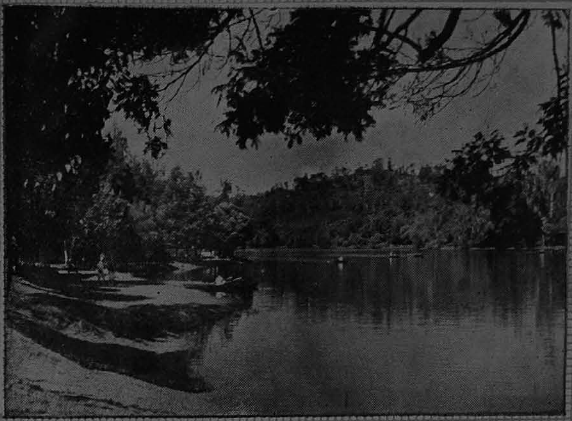
PLACES OF INTEREST

Scale 1 Inch = 72 Miles

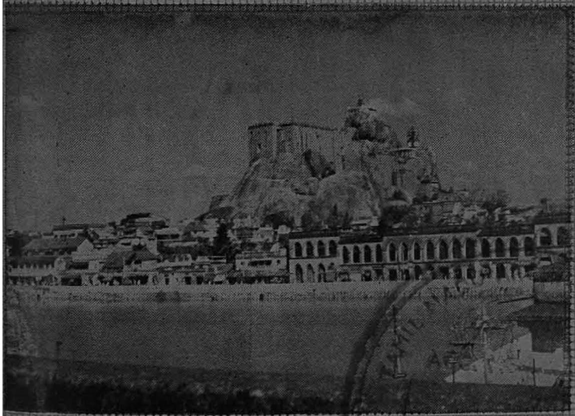




Courtallam Falls



Kodaikanal Lake

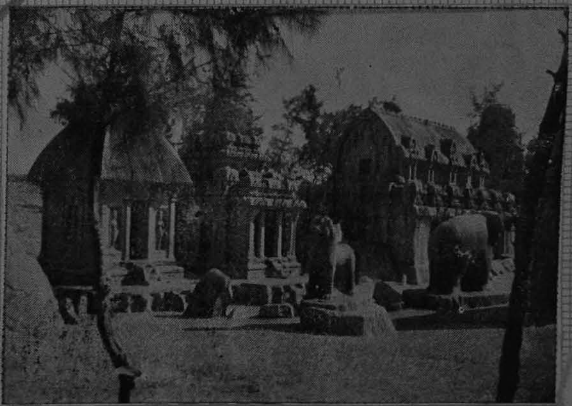


The Rock Fort, Tiruchirapalli

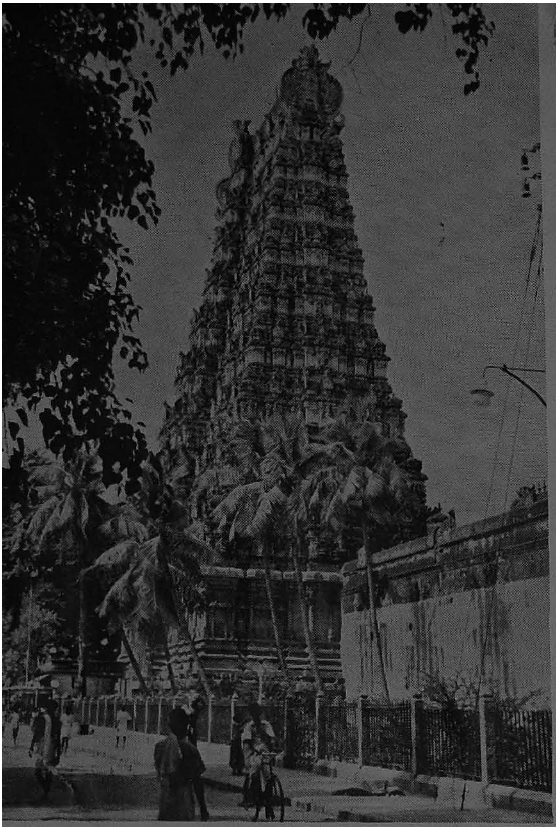
Feeding the Sacred Kites, Tirukkalukundram

7089

Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram



Five Rathas, Mahabalipuram



Meenakshi Temple, Madurai, an important centre of pilgrimage and archaeological interest

the capital of the Pallavas and Saivism, Vaishnavism, Buddhism and Jainism have all had their influence here in turn.

Kumbakonam draws mammoth crowds once in every twelve years, when the Mahamakha festival takes place. It is believed that this place was once the capital of the Cholas, as ruins of an ancient structure in a nearby village called Solamalegai (palace of the Cholas) can be seen today.

Madurai, capital of the Pandya kings, is the city of festivals. Believed to have been built in the reign of Viswanath Naik, the city testifies to the high order of the town-planning art in ancient India. The Meenakshi temple is a work of art: the 1,000-pillar mandapam and other pavilions like the Ashtasakti and Puthu Mandapams are wondrous sights.

Palani in Madurai District is a hill shrine dedicated to Lord Subramanya, the son of Siva. The temple stands on a picturesque hill, a continuation of the Kodaikanal range.

Rameswaram is an island off the mainland connected by the Madras-Dhanushkodi line. The Ramanathaswami temple, an excellent example of South Indian architecture, is in the form of a quadrangular enclosure 667 feet broad and 1,000 feet long. Its vast pillared corridors extend to about 4,000 feet—nearly six furlongs.

Srirangam, situated three miles to the north of Tiruchirapalli, is a picturesque island lying between the Cauvery and the Coleroon. The famous Ranganatha temple lies in the heart of the island.

Udipi, 52 miles from Mangalore, is the birthplace of Sri Madhvacharya, one of the three great philosophers of Hinduism.

HISTORIC SITES

Mahabalipuram (Mamallapuram or the Seven Pagodas of the Pallavas) is famous for its monolithic rock-cut shrines popularly known as rathas, ornamented caves excavated out of the rock on hill sides and structural buildings and temples. Of the ruined stone temples, there is only one survival—that on the shore.

The *rathas* are named after the Pandava brothers and their wife Draupadi, but they were originally Siva shrines. Mahabalipuram is about 30 miles away from Madras City by road.

Gingee in North Arcot is an ancient fortified City closely connected in popular tradition with a legendary hero Raja Desing. It has been preserved in all its ancient glory.

INDUSTRIAL CENTRES

Coimbatore about 300 miles from Madras City, has 35 textile mills and is the 'Manchester of the South'.

Mettur, 20 miles from Salem, is the site of a huge multi-purpose project over the Cauvery. Cotton textiles and heavy chemical industries are located here.

Tiruchirapalli, an important Railway junction and an industrial centre, is situated on the banks of Cauvery.

Madurai, second largest City in the State, is famous for its cotton and silk handloom fabrics.

Kozhikode is the principal town of Malabar, a port of call for cargo steamers and a business centre. Vasco-da-Gama landed here on May 20, 1498.

Mangalore, a seaport town on the Netravati, is a town of historic and commercial significance, with a heavy trade in cashewnuts and tiles.

MADRAS STATE
SCALE 1 INCH = 48 MILES
ANDHRA
MYSORE
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
U.S.T.C.
COORG
MADRAS
REFERENCE
State Boundary
District Boundary
District Name
TANJORE
District Head quarters
Divisional & Tahsildar's Head quarters
Other Villages
National Highways (Proposed)
State Highways
Other Roads
Railway Line (Broad Gauge)
Railway Line (Metre Gauge)
River & Stream
Hill Contours